The M'Kean County Miner.

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The Sabbath Bells.

The old man sits in his easy-chair,
And his ear has caught the ringing
Of many a church-bell far and near,
Their every sweet music singing.
And his head sinks low on the aged breast,
While his thoughts far back are reaching
To the Sabbath morns of his boyish days,
And a mother's sacred teaching

A few years later, and lo! the bells
A merrier strain were pealing,
And heavenward bore the marriage vows
Which his manhood's joys were sealing.
But the old man's eyes are dimming now,
As memory holds before him
The sad, sad pictures of later years,
When the tide of grief rolled o'er him.

Whose the bells were tolling for loved ones gone?
For the wife, fine sons and daughters,
Who, one by one, from his home went out,
And down into Death's dark waters.
But the aged heart has still one joy
Which his old life daily blesses,
And his eyes grow bright and his pulses warm
'Neath a grand-child's sweet caresses.

Ere the old man wakes from his reverie,
And his dear old face is smiling,
While the child with her serious eyes reads on,
The Sabbath hours beguiling.
Ah! bells once more ye will ring for him,
When the heavenly hand shall sever
The cord of life and his freed soul flies
To rest with his own forever.

IN A SIGNAL BOX.

I am the wife of an ex-signalman on the Uniform railway. His signal-box stands high up, white and solitary, above a charming country.

It is very hot in summer, when the sun shines on the glass, and very cold in winter, when the northeast wind howls around it, and whistles aerial music through the telegraph.

It was an important lookout, for within a mile of it, numerous lines intersected each other, over which, day and night, trains were ever crossing and re-crossing, with hairbreadth escapes of collisions.

When John was courting me, he often made me trouble about it, by saying, "Jane, that place is a trouble to me; one day I know there will be a crash; I feel it. A man can't be always in health. Even a signalman's brain will sometimes become dazed and muddled; and then if he makes a mistake, a crash must come."

We were married, and John grew brighter and more cheerful, and I thanked he had forgotten that wretched presentiment of his about the collision.

After six months, however, it returned, worse than ever. He used to read all the accidents; and when any of the officials were convicted for manslaughter or discharged for negligence, he would say "That may be my case to-morrow, Jane; than what's to become of you?"

I am aware that most men would not have thought like him, but he had the kindest, most sensitive heart.

"John," I said at last, "why don't you quit the situation, and get something else?"

"Because a married man should never give up one employment before he is sure of another."

"Well then, dear, don't say any more, or you'll make me as nervous as yourself."

I had begun to think about the cross-lines and the mail express as much as John himself, though I wouldn't let him know it. The signal-box began to haunt me, and I used frequently to go up to the turn of the road and look at it for nothing at all. That idea of a collision was a monomania with John—it was becoming so with me.

A year went by calmly, and, except for that miserable thought, no two persons could be happier than John and I, especially as we now had a little daughter, who, for awhile, banished John's dread, and we talked hopefully of the future. Our prospects were better, for my husband unexpectedly heard from an uncle in Australia, who had made a comfortable fortune, and intended to return and live with his relations.

"Who knows, Jane? He was ever kind, and he may start me in something," said John, one evening, when I had taken his tea to the signal-box, and was amusing Maudie with the colored lamps. "I certainly will try, if——," he added, looking thoughtfully up and down the line, "nothing happens before."

"For goodness sake, John, don't talk like that! All has gone safely for four years, surely it will continue to do so, with care."

"I don't know that," he responded, gloomily. "It's the confounded Wyming express I fear. Within a space of a few minutes it crosses the line of the Henshaw mail, and often it's five minutes before its time."

"What do you do then, John?" I asked, frowning Maudie.

"Why, then I turn that colored lamp, then the express, knowing the mail train hasn't passed, slackens speed until it has."

"And if you were not to show that light?"

"It would come on, get into the same line with the mail, and carriages would go to kingdom matches."

"Oh, John, please don't! You make my blood run cold!"

After that, there was another fascination for me besides the signal-box—the colored lamps, by a mistake or omission in the use of which I knew not how many lives might be hurled into eternity. I regarded them with awe, and over and over again asked John their use.

Weeks passed by, and we got another letter from Uncle Thompson. The ship which brought him from Australia had been delayed by a severe gale in the Atlantic, but now he was safe in England, and intended shortly to come and see us.

"Safe!" remarked John; "no one now-a-days can reckon upon that, with a long railway journey before him."

John slightly exaggerated, of course, but that autumn the collisions and accidents of all kinds had been something fearful. Not a day passed but fresh collisions were recorded, and, with a morbid interest, John used to read them and make my soul quiver by the remarks—"Such might have been my case, Jane. No doubt the fellow was a dead-beat. Only the mercy of Providence saves me from manslaughter, or a discharge through negligence."

One oppressively warm evening, he had, while at tea, been reading about a more than usually terrible accident, owing, it was stated, to the signal-man, who had been on the look-out for sixteen hours, making an error in the signals.

Putting the paper down, he exclaimed, "Jane, how often have I felt as he describes, full of terror, knowing how many lives might be depending on me! How I prayed Uncle Thompson may help us, and I may give the whole thing up!"

Rising, he put on his hat; he went on duty at six. I watched him anxiously. Never had I felt more nervous, for I had observed him nodding unconsciously to himself over his tea. Indeed, he looked so depressed, I was half inclined to ask him to let me go with him. But I knew he wouldn't consent, as it was against the rules; while, independent of which, the man who temporarily filled his place was the greatest enemy John had, and would be sure to tell him if he did so. I knew Richard Malin bore a bitter enmity to my husband, and would gladly do an ill turn to one whose rival he had been. I was aware he never forgave my accepting John and rejecting him, so I held my tongue, spoke cheerfully as I could, as I walked with him to the corner of the road, and waited until I saw him appear in the signal-box when I retraced my steps.

I had never felt so nervously restless as I did that night. I could settle to nothing, so sat down before the fire. I kept a light for John's return, and tried to divert myself with my baby, but the child soon slumbered, and I sat thinking until I, too, slept.

The whole time I dreamt of nothing but railways. They were everywhere rushing and tearing about me; their shrill whistles deafening my ears. I beheld the express and the mail with a noiseless horror, rushing toward each other, with lights seeming to laugh with fiendish mirth; then there was an awful cry—a crash, and a scene of destruction. I was awakened by my own cries!

Irritated at being so startled, I hastened about to forget the scene, and I put Maudie to bed, and again sat by the fire and dozed.

Scarcely had I done so, however, than there arose before me a shadowy figure of indistinct form, pointing out of the window in the direction of the signal-box.

I moved restlessly, and put my hands before my face to shut it out. Finally, I started, rose to my feet, and I could have declared the figure stood on the hearth-rug, in the fire-light, only it gradually melted into air.

Just then the clock struck half-past ten.

In half an hour the Wyming express and Henshaw mail would be due. At that I began to tremble violently, and throwing on my shawl, I determined to go and look at the signal-box, and see if all was right.

White mists had raised since I was last out; and above them, rising from a hollow sea, as it was about a mile distant, rose the "look-out," distinct in the moonlight.

But where was John? Generally I could see him moving about, now, the place apparently was empty.

What did it mean? There was one answer—John was asleep!

Never shall I forget the sensation that run through my veins at that thought. The crown of my head seemed to literally lift up. Then, why, I could never explain, I ran back, called Maudie, and afterwards hurried to the signal-box.

Rapidly I ascended the steps to the "look-out." I tried the door, it was fastened on the outside; and what a sight met me within, through the glass!

John sound asleep, his head on his arms.

Calling him loudly, I shook the handle. He did not stir. All was silent, save for the monotonous tick of the clock, beating out the fatal minutes, above his head. I dared not delay. I dashed in the glass, put in my hand, turned the key, and entered. Even this did not arouse him.

"John!" I called, shaking his shoulder. What was the matter with him? His appeared no natural sleep. In my alarm at the flying moments, fond mother as I was, I forced Maudie to cry, hoping that might awaken him. It did. Slowly he looked up heavily; but only to sink back to sleep. At the same moment I heard in the distance the faint whistle of the express train. It was coming, and Henshaw mail had not yet passed. The terror of a whole life was condensed in those few moments. The collision John had foretold had come at last. All my efforts to arouse him were futile. I stood alone, the trains were rushing to their fate. I saw the awful sight of my dream realized; I saw men, woman and children in one fearful heap, amid broken carriages. My brain reeled; I turned sick; then intensity of my fright apparently cleared my brain.

Why should I not save them?

As the question occurred, the whistle of the advancing mail sounded. Looking right and left, I perceived the growing lights of each engine coming nearer, for the line was clear. I waited no more. I recalled what John had told me, and turned the signal lantern for the express to slacken speed. Eagerly, breathlessly I watched. Had I, after all, made a mistake? Yes—the lights still approached. No—they had stopped.

The next moment, the signal-box was shaken to its base by the rush of the mail train beneath it. I watched it fly off in the distance, turned the light, heard the Wyming express in its turn whirl under me, and knew as I fell insensible on the floor, that nearly two hundred people had been on the brink of the abyss, and that I had saved them.

My baby's cries, however, soon recalled my senses, when, fetching water, I dashed it over John, and at last brought him to. I shall ever remember his look when I told him what had occurred. He could not believe the mail had passed; but I soon proved it to him beyond a doubt.

"I can't make it out, Jane," he exclaimed. "I have not the slightest recollection of going to sleep. It is a fact, I was doing all I could to keep awake. It must be my cold."

"What is that?" I asked abruptly, pointing to a glass.

"Part of a tumbler of beer Dick Malin left me," he answered.

I saw it all. The beer had been drugged to work our ruin. John would not hear of it.

There being no more trains, we went home, I taking the beer with me.

"John," I said, when there, "I'm going to show I am right about Richard Malin. See!" And before he could prevent me, I had drunk the contents of the glass.

A quarter of an hour after, I was in a dead sleep as he had been.

But this act had destroyed any proof we had against Richard Malin, who, however, confirmed our belief by discharging himself from his situation.

But the most singular part of the affair was, in that very express train traveled Uncle Thompson, who had come down to see us. When he heard of his narrow escape, and of how I had saved him, he vowed he never would forget it. He kept his word. He started John in business, lived with us, and made his will in our favor. Now express and mail trains no longer give us sleepless nights, though we never ourselves travel by rail without thanking of that fearful night in the signal-box.

Live Like Lovers.

Married people should treat each other like lovers all their lives—then they would be happy. Bickering and quarrelling would soon break off love affairs, consequently lovers indulge in such only to a very limited extent. But some people—man and woman both—when they have once got married think they may do just as they please, and it will make no difference. They make a great mistake. It causes all the difference in the world. Women should grow more devoted and men more fond after marriage, if they have the slightest idea of being happy as wives and husbands. It is losing sight of this fundamental truth which leads to hundreds of divorces. Yet many a man will scold his wife who would never think of breathing a harsh word to his sweetheart, and many a wife will be glum and morose on her husband's return who had only smiles and words of cheer for him when he was her suitor. How can such people expect to be happy?

The Deepest Well in the World.

At about twenty miles from Berlin is situated the village of Sperenberg, noted for the deepest well that has ever been sunk. Owing to the presence of gypsum in the locality, which is at a moderate distance from the capital, it occurred to the Government authorities in charge of the mines to obtain a supply of rock salt. With this end in view, the sinking of a shaft or well 16 feet in diameter, was commenced some five years ago, and, at a depth of 250 feet, the salt was reached. The boring continued to a further depth of 960 feet, the diameter of the bore being reduced to about 10 inches. The operations were subsequently prosecuted by the aid of steam, until a depth of 4,194 feet was attained. At this point the boring was discontinued, the borer being still in the salt deposit, which thus exhibits the enormous thickness of 3,907 feet.

A Charge.

A St. Louis family lately hired a young man to tend horses, milk cows, &c., &c. His name was Harry. He had flaxen hair, blue eyes, red cheeks, and redder lips—he is generally described as "a plump chunk of a boy." He gave great satisfaction. He milked like an angel. He became a favorite of the household, and especially of the cook, whose heart melted like dripping under his influences. But one fatal day, cook made an awful row and gave warning. A Committee of Investigation, consisting of the whole family, after due inquiry, found out that Harry, who had stolen cook's heart, should have been named Harriet. "He's a young woman," said the cook, sobbing. And, so they sent Harry away; Mary Jane still cooks at the old accustomed range; and the household is quiet once more.

NAVIGATION DEPRESSED.—A remarkable instance of the depression of the shipping interest on the lakes, now so long continued, was recently given in Chicago, in the offer of an owner of three good vessels to a prominent operator on 'Change to let him have the use of either one of the vessels on a round trip to Buffalo, for just nothing beyond the expense of running, the person taking her to put his own clerk on board, and ascertain for himself the net cost of the trip. The reason of the offer was afterward stated to be simply the fact that the vessel would deteriorate less when deep in the water than when lying unloaded at the dock.

Pennsylvania claims to have given the United States the first turnpike road, railroad, waterworks, locomotive, hospital, law school, public museum, music hall and free library.

The Art of "Make-Up."

Donn Piatt, describing a visit to a cosmetic establishment in New York city, says:

"What," we asked, "are the articles that go to make the beautiful woman?"

"Well, first of all is our vegetable enamel, perfectly harmless, that gives the most delicate white—I may say, dazzling—complexion known to the female world. See," he continued, taking a china pot from the counter, "this is put on easily with a small sponge. Permit me, madam; it is soon removed, and leaves no trace," and saying this, he applied a small quantity to the forehead of our companion. The result on the face of a clear brunette was startling. The marble smoothness, and at the same time the satiny texture, if we may use such an expression, was marvelous. Then he took another sponge and applied a most beautiful blush, a rose color, upon the white, that was perfectly charming in its natural and soft flush.

"And now," he went on, "here is an exquisite instrument with which we trace the delicate blue veins that, when done, defy the microscope of science."

"But how is it possible to make the new face and the old shoulders match?"

"By making all new. The face, neck, shoulders, and arms have to be treated all alike."

"And does this artificial process end here?" we asked.

"Oh, not at all; we are only just beginning. The eyelashes and eyes have to be treated. The eyebrows receive especial attention. We cannot illustrate with you, madam; nature has done so much."

He might well say this, for it is only once in a million such beautiful eyes, eyelashes and brows are given a woman. He called to a young lady of the establishment and said, "Miss Blank, will you permit me?"

She pleasantly assented, and taking a small ivory tablet he placed it under the eyelashes of one eye, and then brushing them dexterously, and at the same time with the most delicate art, he made the lashes as decided, as pronounced, they seemed to actually grow. He then pencilled the brow, and when done the effect was most decided. The young lady was a blonde, and with one eye treated and the other not treated the result was very decided.

"Certainly this is all," we said.

"Not at all. We give a delicate tint to the ear, a rosy steel color to the nails. We have powders for the teeth; we leave nothing uncared for that goes to make perfection of a beautiful woman."

"And are these things in general use?"

"Certainly; you cannot find a brilliant complexion that has not been made so by art. We read with great pleasure of the beautiful women of the fashionable circles of Washington and the summer resorts, for we know where they come from."

Punishment at Auburn Prison.

Box cells, the paddle, and the swing have taken the place of the cat and the shower bath at the Auburn, N. Y., State prison. Confinement in the dungeon or box cell, has no terrors for the convicts. The prisoners do not mind the confinement, and they know from the experience of those who have suffered, that after being kept two or three days on the bread-and-water diet, they are taken out, given a good meal, and then put back. This practice is continued until the convict yields. To hang on a sort of trapeze, with their arms outstretched above their head, and only the tips of the toes touching the floor, is a more severe punishment. But the convicts do not fear it much, as it is seldom used, and when it is, the punishment is of short duration. The paddle is made of wood or leather, and resembles a schoolmaster's ruler. It is used as a mother uses her clipper or the palm of her hand upon her naughty child. This method of punishment is rarely resorted to. The usual punishment for all offences is confinement in the dungeons and box cells. A convict named Samuel Stockley, recently made an attempt to escape. He was punished by being compelled to work with a ball and chain, and hid himself in the yard, intending to make a second attempt to escape. Having been found, he was hung in the swing. Drawing himself up, he unloosed the buckles which held his wrists, and went to his shop. At night he again hid himself preparatory to a third attempt to escape. The officers found him and fastened a ball and chain to his legs, and shaved one side of his head. A day or two afterward the ball and chain were taken off, and he was locked up in his cell on full rations. A few days ago Michael Morgan who was sent here from New York in May, 1872, to serve twenty years' imprisonment for robbery on the highway, stabbed Capt. Thorne, the keeper, in one of the State shops. He was locked up in a dungeon. William Savage, a convict, who recently struck a keeper in the messroom, because he would not allow him to speak to the principal keeper, and then ran down the aisles between the row of stools, and called on 1,500 convicts, who were at dinner, to help him, was punished by confinement in a box cell.

THE RUM.—In answer to the query, "Who are the rich?" a writer says, "The man with good, firm health is rich; so is the man with a clear conscience; so is the parent of vigorous, happy children; so is the editor of a paper with a big subscription list; so is the clergyman whose coat the little children of the parish pluck as he passes them at their play; so is the wife who has the whole heart of a good husband; so is the maiden whose horizon is not bounded by the 'coming man,' but who has a purpose in life whether she ever meets him or not."

ENGLISH FARM LABOR.

Its Failure and the Causes Thereof.

The strike which has been going on during the summer among the farm laborers in England, says the New York *Times*, has not been wholly thrown away. It has, on the contrary, thrown light upon several things which otherwise would not have been thought of. For the purpose for which it was begun it has failed, but it is more instructive in its failure than it could have been in its success. It will be remembered that Mr. Arch paid a hurried visit to Canada and the United States, with a view to promote the emigration of farm laborers, and to find a suitable place for their settlement. When Mr. Arch returned home, he addressed meetings of farm laborers in various places, told them of their serfdom, set forth the tyranny under which they were laboring, counseled a general strike throughout the country directly the time for active farm operations should arrive, and promised to bring about the establishment of a Laborers' Union to maintain the men while on strike, or to remove them to this country or to one of the colonies. In many places the men accepted his advice. They struck. Mr. Arch meanwhile fulfilled his promise. The union was formed, some of the laborers were sent to New Zealand, and the rest received moneys from the society.

The farmers were neither dismayed nor despondent. Mr. Arch advised his followers to wait till harvest, and then, he promised them, they should see the great things they had done. He also constituted a band of itinerant laborers, who were to go as propagandists through the country, and try to rouse their fellow-laborers to join in the crusade against despotism. All this they did. But presently the time of harvest came, and still the farmers were not alarmed. The strikers were amazed to see the crops disappearing from the field without their intervention, and all the work proceeding, perhaps a little more slowly, but with all the certainty of former years. And what is the condition of affairs now? The men who struck are still unemployed. The union, seeing that the cause is hopeless, has announced that no more funds can be forthcoming to support them, and thus the agitators are holding up the terrors of starvation to their dupes. The farmers are contented and unmoved, and there *is* a moral certainty that the crops will be well harvested by the third week in August, which is a fair average period.

It may fairly be asked how such a result came about? Considering how much we hear of the depression of the agricultural interest in England, and especially of the miseries of the English farm laborer, the question is full of interest. To some extent it must be attributed to the greatly increasing use of machinery in agricultural operations, which leaves the farmer in a state of considerable independence of manual labor, and it is not improbable that the strike will have the effect of still further showing them the advantages of machinery. There appears, however, to have been also a store of labor behind that in general employment on the farms, and quite sufficient to meet any requisite demands. But above all it is very evident that the condition of the average farm laborer, notwithstanding his apparently low wages, is not so bad as people have been told. As a rule, he has constant employment, his money is certain and regularly paid, and his expenses of living are small. He has also many privileges; and in case of sickness, either in his own person or among any of his family, all his wants are supplied without any cost to himself. At any rate, it has now been proved that whenever any one of these people, yielding to the advice of Mr. Arch and his friends, gave up their positions as laborers on a farm, there were plenty ready and anxious to obtain the advantages of the same place. It has also now come to light for the first time that many of the farmers throughout the country have long been giving occupation to a larger number of laborers than they actually required. They had not reduced them in proportion as they might have done, with the introduction of machinery; so that in this way the strike has been an actual advantage to the farmers, by relieving them of the responsibility of dismissing hands that they really did not want, but whom they retained from considerations of another kind.

"When We Were Boys Together."

An exchange puts it so strongly in the following lines that we know the editor hat been a boy once himself. Says he:—How sweet are the visions of youth as they glide back to us through the dim vista of past years! What rapt dreams catch up our weary spirit, hat has long been tossed on the adverse billows that roll perpetually over life's turbid sea, and bear it away to the fruit and flowers of early boyhood! Ah! it was then we were happiest; when we used to catch minnows in the branch; when we stole green apples, and see-sawed on a plank stuck through the crack of the fence; when we whetted our barlow knife on papa's new razor strop to skin frogs; when we tied the new washpan to the tail of a prowling cur, and never either any more; when we threw rotten eggs at Jones' garret windows to raise the ghosts, and stole the "cream" and blew up pussy for it; when we tied up our sore toe with mamma's satin bonnet string and pulled out sister's knitting needles to make pot-hooks for our sweetheart's playhouse. How our heart leaps forth like a year-old colt when we contemplate those sweet by-gone scenes that lie buried deep down in the sepulchre of memory, where oft we retire to weep alone. P. S.—But if it was to do over again, we believe we would like to be a girl next time, and try it that way awhile.

Three Leaps for Life.

One of the most thrilling adventures which has ever been experienced in this land of mineral-hole man-traps, says a Dubuque (Iowa) paper, occurred on Sunday about one mile west of Asbury chapel. On Sunday morning James Kinsley, a youth of sixteen years, visiting his Uncle Joseph, about a mile west of the chapel above mentioned, rode the horse off to water, leaving the house about 8 o'clock in the morning. The hours passed along until near 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and James had not returned. His folks then became uneasy about him, and set out to look for him. After going through the pasture for some distance they found him lying in an unconscious condition on the brow of a mineral hole, the back of his head cut very badly. They picked him up and conveyed him home, where in a short time his consciousness returned, and when he got so he could speak he related the following strange and thrilling adventure: "I was riding along to the watering-place; while on the way I heard the report of a gun, and heard the hum of the shot passing very near me; a number of them I thought struck my horse in the neck. He darted off at full speed, growing more frightened, I thought, every moment. I could do nothing towards checking him, and only managed to keep my seat. He plunged forward and soon came upon a mineral hole, but cleared it at a bound, and still kept on, leaping another in the same manner, and still another, but just as he cleared the third shaft everything grew dark and a strange feeling, a blinding sensation came over me, and after a time—how long it was I cannot say—this feeling passed away and I found myself in a dark place, my horse resting upon my leg, and both my leg and my head paining me badly. I finally became conscious of what had happened to me and made an effort to get my leg free, and, after a long and painful struggle, I succeeded. I then made up my mind to drag myself out, if possible, but I had grown so weak I was afraid I could never do it. I seemed to remember that I reached the top of the shaft, but all was blank after that." When Kinsley had told his story some of the party went back to the mineral hole where they had found him, and on reconnoitering discovered the horse lying in the bottom of the shaft as the boy had stated. James may possibly rally and get well, but it will have been a most narrow escape from death.

A Battle with a Monster.

A young man named Franklin Rubright was on his way from his father's home to Windsor Castle, Windsor township, Pa. When about half a mile from the village, he met a monster black snake lying along the roadside. When within a few yards of the reptile it made for him, and Mr. Rubright, having nothing with which to defend himself, was obliged to run. He soon found a club, however, and showed fight. After knocking down the snake several times as it rose up in front of him, the reptile seemed to be dead, and he endeavored to drag it along with him, but the serpent soon recovered strength and fiercely attacked him a second time. The fight this time lasted several minutes, when the snake was again defeated, and fled to a neighboring corn field, where it was soon lost sight of, as it was about getting dark. According to Mr. Rubright's estimation the snake must be at least fifteen feet long and from four to five inches thick. Search was made for it the following morning, but without success. The snake has been seen at different times in the neighborhood within the last twenty or twenty-five years. Its hiding place, it is thought, has now been discovered, and a party of men are about to make a thorough search for it.

The Bones of the Ancients.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Alexandria, remarks: "Fancy mutton fattened on ancient Egyptians! The other day at Sakhara, I saw nine camels pacing down from the mummy pits to the bank of the river, laden with nests, in which were bones some two hundred weight in each net on each side of the camel. Among the pits there were people busily engaged in searching out, sifting and sorting the bones which almost crust the ground. On inquiry I learned that the cargoes with which the camels were laden would be sent down to Alexandria, and thence be shipped to England manure manufacturers. They make excellent manure, I am told particularly for Swedes and other turnips. The trade is brisk and has been going on for years, and may go on for many more. It is a strange fate—to preserve one's skeleton for thousands of years in order that there may be fine Southdowns and chevints in a distant land. But Egypt is always a place of wonders."

Sawdust Brandy.

We are sorry to learn that a German chemist has succeeded in making a first-rate brandy out of sawdust. We are a friend of the temperance movement, and we want it to succeed, but what chance will it have when a man can take a rip-saw and go out and get drunk with a fence-rail? What is the use of a prohibitory liquor law if a man is able to make brandy smashes out of the shingles on his roof, or if he can get delirium tremens by drinking the legs of his kitchen chairs? You may shut an inebriate out of a gin-shop, and keep him away from taverns, but if he can become uproarious on boiled sawdust and demolished window-sills, any effort at reform must necessarily be a failure. It will be wise, therefore, if temperance societies will butcher the German chemist before he goes any further.—*Dunn County (Tenn.) News.*

Items of Interest.

Thirteen tons of barnacles were recently removed from the bottom of an iron ship, after a voyage from Bombay to Liverpool.

Next to music, nothing so powerful tends to soothe the savage breast as to see the young man who parts his hair in the middle rolling a baby-wagon on Sunday.

A Philadelphia girl called a young man a thief, and when requested by the mother of the accused to prove the charge, said he had stolen several kisses from her.

A new mineral has been discovered at Ettringen, near the Lake of Laach, in the Eifel. It is a hydrous sulphate of alumina and lime, and is to be called ettringite.

The railroading of the United States and Canada is done by 878,800 cars and 14,989 locomotive engines. All save 13,980 of the former and 774 of the latter are in use in the "States."

A new green color called "Dingler's green," and composed of a mixture of phosphate of chromium and phosphate of lime, has been introduced. The inventor is Julius Dingler of Augsburg.

A lady who has attended several public dinners wants to know why the presiding officer can never propose the toast of the evening without repeating that it had not been placed in abler hands.

A mirage occurred near Buckland, Va., recently, by which the whole city of Washington, forty miles distant, with the Potomac flowing by it, became visible in the clouds. The scene lasted but a few moments.

"Write me while I am away," said Jones to Mrs. Jones, after an affectionate good-bye. "Treacherous man!" meditated the lady. "Not one letter does he get! He wants to sell them to one of those western papers."

A little fellow, the other day, was endeavoring to excite a playmate's admiration for his older sister's beauty. "Isn't she handsome?" he asked. "Yes, pretty handsome." "But isn't she very handsome?" "Well, some very."

The "flitch of bacon" which is annually given at Dunmow, England, to a married couple who can swear that they have had no quarrel for a year and a day, was recently awarded to Mr. and Mrs. Clegg. The lucky individual is a clerk in the office of a wine company in London.

At a place named Dawlish, in England, recently, two men diving from a breakwater into the sea followed each other too closely, and one plunged head foremost against the other. The man who was struck was rescued from drowning, but it was found that his spine was hopelessly broken.

A four-year-old at East Poultney, Vt., recently went to a blacksmith's to see his father's horse shod, and watched closely the work of shoeing until the blacksmith commenced paring the horse's hoofs, when, thinking this was wrong, he said earnestly, "My pa don't want this horse made any smaller."

An exchange, ridiculing the ridiculous county fairs, which make no effort at good shows, says that the Clearfield fair consisted of a calf, a goose, and a pumpkin. It rained so hard the first night that the goose swam off, the calf broke loose and ate the pumpkin, and a thief prowling around stole the calf, and that ended the fair.

Killing Time.

People are incessantly talking of killing time, unmindful that it is time that kills them. Everything but actual, practical work they regard as a means to that irrational, and, in truth, impossible end. They read, not for instruction, not for interest, not for enjoyment even; but, as they say, simply to kill time. Without exercising discretion or taste in what they read, they take anything that is near at hand provided they feel confident that its perusal will require no mental effort; will preserve them from the need of reflection. There are a great many books of this sort—the more's the pity!—so many, indeed that it is harder to miss than to hit them. But there is neither reason nor excuse for making their acquaintance, unless you are literally suffering for some occupation, and think any occupation better than none. There is neither virtue nor advantage in reading unless your mind be stimulated by what you read, and your memory retain at least a part of it. To read a worthless book is worse than wasting time; since wasting time is negative, and such reading may be positive harm.

The error of these would-be time-killers, is in their thinking that works of any solidity, scholarship or reputation are either a tax on the understanding, or extremely wearisome. They seem to forget that many of the best books, best in every sense, are the most interesting; that, if they once fairly began these, a new and higher pleasure would be opened to them, and they would leave off with ten times as much relish as they had begun.

If they doubt this, let them try the experiment and be convinced. They will be certain to find such a difference between good books and poor books that their appreciation of the former will entirely cure them of their liking for the latter.

Even if killing time be the sole object, it is just as easy to kill time to advantage as to disadvantage; and, after a certain experience with able authors, be they philosophers, historians, poets or novelists, they will come to value time as altogether too precious to be wasted. Nothing is more tedious than a book whose only purpose in being was to get itself printed.

USE OF MILK.—If it is absolutely necessary to use sausage in the matter of correspondence, why not mix new milk with a clear quill, on white paper; it leaves no mark whatever; and the printing may afterward be read by dusting over it pulverized charcoal, or any black powder; or the letters may appear in deep yellow by scorching the paper before a hot fire.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, SEP. 10th, 1874.

THE MINER is published every Thursday, at Smethport, McKean County, Pa. It is the intention and the highest ambition of the Publisher to make THE MINER a first class local and family journal. Items of news from all parts of the County are respectfully solicited, and will be liberally paid for if desired.

SUBSCRIPTION.—The regular subscription price of THE MINER is Two Dollars per annum. But hereafter, and during the present management, parties paying their subscription in advance will be allowed a deduction of 50 per cent. upon the subscription price, when paid in cash.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.—We cannot pay any attention to communications; every article must be accompanied by the writer's true name and address for our own security. We cannot possibly return rejected manuscript, which fact we desire to impress on all contributors.

ADVERTISING TERMS.—Legal, Official and Government advertising, per square—three times or less Two Dollars, each subsequent insertion, fifty cents. Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Obituary notices, over five lines, ten cents per line. Professional cards, five lines or less, per year, five dollars. Rates for display advertisements furnished on application.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Arthur G. Olmsted, of Potter county.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Harrison Allen, of Warren county.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
Robert E. Beath, of Schuylkill county.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
Edward M. Paxson, of Philadelphia

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ALLEN, Pa., Aug. 27, 1874

EDITOR MINER.—Please announce the name of JAMES E. BURNS, Jr., as a candidate for Representative. MANY CITIZENS.

EDITOR MINER.—Please announce that JAMES E. BURNS, Jr., of Lafayette, will be presented as a candidate for Representative of this county in the Legislature. MANY.

EDITOR MINER.—Please announce that JAMES E. BURNS, Jr., has been requested to become a candidate for Representative, by MANY CITIZENS.

[From the Buffalo Courier, of Saturday.]

The Coal Field of McKean County, Pa.

A new edition of the well known work of Mr. McFarlane on the Coal Fields of Pennsylvania, contains an interesting description of the coal deposits of McKean county, which we are permitted to give to our readers in advance of its publication in the book named. The McKean county coal field is the nearest to this city, and it is this region of which the recently organized Buffalo Coal Company has begun the development. We quote from Mr. McFarlane as follows:

The division of northern Pennsylvania into counties, from Susquehanna to Warren inclusive, happens to correspond with the six coal basins. The first basin as shown in the lower rocks passes through the south-west corner of Susquehanna county, but is destitute of coal until it reaches Sullivan. The second basin is that of Towanda or Barclay in Bradford county; the third that of Blossburg in Tioga; the fourth is in Potter; the fifth in McKean, and the sixth in Warren. The body of coal in the fifth basin, in the southern part of McKean county, is so large and important and is situated so near the Buffalo and Rochester markets that it is entitled to notice, although no coal is as yet mined there or sent to market. In Sergeant township, at Bishop's Summit, on the head waters of the Instanter, running into the Clarion on the south, and on Red Mill Brook running into Potato Creek and the Allegheny river on the northeast, is a large solid body of several thousand acres of unbroken coal measures. No other of the coal basins contains so large a body of coal at its northern extremity as this, owing probably to its being situated on the dividing waters where the work of denudation has been less destructive. An excellent railroad route renders the region accessible by a proposed branch from the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia railroad up the valley of Potato Creek past Smethport, and by Red Mill Brook to Bishop's Summit, the distance being but 108 miles to Buffalo and 150 to Rochester. The valleys of all the streams have been surveyed, but that of Red Mill Brook furnishes the easiest possible ascent of the northern slope in crossing the water shed, there being none other as good for railroad grades by at least thirty feet per mile.

Through the ridge at Bishop's Summit the coal basin is continuous. Unlike all other coal basins in the north, no valley cuts down through it, and all the investigations show that its measures are unbroken by any intervening axis to throw them up and squeeze out the coal veins. On the contrary the high ground lies directly across the body of the coal canoe, which has its prow far to the north on Red Mill Brook. This can be said of no other prong of the great bituminous coal field; all the others that reach the water shed drained by the upper Allegheny are interrupted by a secondary axis that either entirely cuts them off or throws the measures up so near the surface as greatly to reduce their value at that point and leaves their continuation northward a series of detached and much broken basins. Partial explorations by borings and trial pits and out-crop openings at points widely separated on the mining lands on Bishop's Summit, have developed several coal beds of from 2½ to 4 and 5 feet in thickness. Analyses and practical tests of considerable quantities of this coal under stationary and locomotive boilers indicate that it is a good quality of bituminous coal for gas, with excellent steam generating qualities. No other county in northern Pennsylvania, not even Tioga, contains so much coal as McKean.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* thus sketches the composition of the Democratic Ticket:

The ticket is headed by a member of the princely house of WOODWARD. The oldest voter cannot remember a time when one of this favored family did not hold office. The particular WOODWARD nominated yesterday began that sort of thing twenty years ago, and he still clings to place with the energy of a Barnacle. He may be put down as certain to enjoy his feed from the public crib for a quarter of a century yet, for it is now impossible to beat a nominee for the Supreme bench at the ballot box.

Mr. LATTA, who comes next, is a man of very little ability, less character and very bad reputation. His service in the Senate was altogether unfortunate for him. At home he might have passed for an honest, well meaning and earnest county politician. In the broader field of State politics his littleness became painfully apparent, and his reputation became of that sort that the less a man had of it the better he was off in the world. To this it may be truthfully added that he was a busy and malignant Copperhead, and one of those champions of the Local Option law who, were mighty on principle and weak in practice. He had the Maine farmers idea of the temperance question, "Strongly in favor of the Maine law, but opposed to its execution.

Gen. MCCANDLESS has been on the State ticket before, and can easily appreciate what is in store for him. We have nothing to say against this warrior, further than this: He seemed to feel a sorrow for the beaten rebels just a little too soon after they laid down their arms; and has seemed anxious ever since to soothe the feelings of these same rebels by surrendering the victories he helped to gain. For that, and for that alone, he should be—and will be—defeated. It may be said in his favor, that no prig on Chestnut street wears a more immaculate coat, neater fitting kids, or hat of superior smoothness. Take him for all in all, he is a very fair specimen of your Democrat whose heart beats in unison with the Sons of Toil, but whose hands retain the milky softness of blue blood and a careful avoidance of that he so highly extols.

Mr JEREMIAH F. TEMPLE, the nominee for Auditor General has either no history, or so much modesty and secretiveness that he eludes observation. He may be a very good man. But two circumstances are against that idea. He comes from Greene county, and he has received a Democratic nomination. Yet even against these painful and suspicious facts he may be a pretty fair fellow; wherefore we pass him by until we can find out something about him, when "we shall make free with you Master Cobweb."

This ticket, taken as a whole or in detail, is a very poor one. Perhaps no mode of expression known this side of Kentucky can do full justice to it, and we are therefore justified in borrowing a descriptive phrase from the Game Cock of the Wilderness, and calling "power weak!" It is predestined to ignominious defeat.

REV. DR. BACON, whose articles in the *Independent* occasioned the development of the Beecher charges, has communicated to that paper an article severely criticising Moulton as a conspirator of the meanest description, and as a compounder of adultery, even on his own showing. It is hardly possible by statement or argument to give the people a less opinion of Moulton than they now have.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Fa.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 28th day of Sept. A. D. 1874, at one o'clock, P. M.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Eldred county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a Pine corner, being the south east corner of warrant No. 74 as established by a resurvey, thence north seventy-five and one-fourth degrees west twenty-eight perches; thence north sixty degrees west sixty-one and eight tenths perches to a beech corner, thence north sixty-two degrees west, twenty three and five-tenths perches to the centre of the turnpike, thence south thirty six and one fourth degrees west thirteen and two tenths perches, thence south twenty six and one half degrees west sixteen perches to the north bank of the Allegany River at the bridge, thence south nine degrees west fifteen and two tenths perches thence south sixty seven and three fourths degrees west fourteen and two tenths perches, thence south forty nine and three fourths degrees west nine and eight-tenths perches to the south line of the warrant, thence by the said line west fifty four and six tenths perches to the south west corner of the warrant, being a post, thence north ninety perches to a post corner, thence east two hundred and two perches to a post corner, thence south ninety perches to the place of beginning containing eighty-eight acres and forty square perches, strict measure, more or less nearly all improved, with one two story tavern house, one two story store house, one one and a half story frame dwelling house, one blacksmith shop, four frame barns, about one hundred fruit trees, and several springs of water thereon

ALSO—one other piece or parcel of land in same township bounded and described as follows to wit On the north by land of Waterberry Miller, east by the turnpike, south by land of Hyde Rice and west by the Allegheny River containing twenty five acres, more or less,—three five to ten acres improved.

ALSO—one other piece or parcel of land in same township, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post at the north west corner of lot No. 98 of the allotment of Keating & Co's lands in said township, thence north eighty perches, thence east one hundred perches, thence south eighty perches, thence west one hundred perches to the beginning containing fifty acres more or less, being lot No. 99 of the said Keating lands, about twenty five acres improved.

ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land in same township, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at the north west corner of lots John Fobes lot No. 97, thence north thirty four perches to the south west corner of lot No 10, thence east one hundred eighty two perches, thence south ten perches, thence east two perches, thence south twenty four perches, thence west one hundred and eighty-four perches to the beginning, containing thirty nine acres, being lot No. 18 in warrant No. 4467 of the Keating lands in said township,—unimproved.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Harrison Larrabee at the suit of A. K. Taylor.

M N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Smethport, Sept. 7, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Fa* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 28th day of Sept. A D 1874, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tract or parcel of land to wit

All the certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Keating, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at the north east corner of their lot on Bell's Run known as the Mill lot, thence west 105 and four tenths rods to the centre of the highway, thence by the road south 22 degrees east 28 and two tenths rods thence south 13 and five tenths rods, thence south 28 degrees east 17 and eight tenths rods to the corner of Eliz's land, thence by said Eliz's line south 33 degrees east twenty seven rods to the north west corner of Abial North's land, thence by said North's line east 60 rods to the north east corner of said North land being on the east line of said lot, thence by said line north 88 and five tenths rods to the beginning containing forty nine acres and one hundred and forty square perches, more or less, also 4 four teen acres improved, three frame dwelling houses, one frame barn, one blacksmith shop one steam saw mill and shingle mill and about fifteen apple trees thereon.

ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land in same township and on the north and east of a lot conveyed by deed on the 25th day of March 1863, by Hiram Bennett and Eliza his wife to Betsy Clark, and being the balance of the 100 acres conveyed by deed dated 23d day of November, 1858 by the heirs at law of Thos. Bennett, deceased, to Hiram Bennett, and bounded and described as follows to wit Beginning at a beech corner being the south east corner of said 100 acres lot, thence north on east line of said 100 acres lot 126 and five tenths perches to the north east corner of said lot, thence west along the north line of said lot 126 and five tenths perches to the north west corner of said lot, thence south along the west line of said lot 63 and one fourth perches to a post in the north west corner of said Clark lot, 54 and four tenths rods to a post, thence north 30½ degrees east along the easterly line of said Clark lot 90 and seven tenths perches to a post corner in the south line of the said 100 acre lot being the south east corner of said Clark lot, thence east 2 and one tenth perches to the beginning containing sixty five and eight tenths acres, more or less, about 25 acres improved, one log house, two frame barns, about 50 apple trees and two springs of water thereon.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of O T. Cooper, C. Cooper and G. W. Lamphere at the suit of D S. Parish

M N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Sept. 7, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean Co., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 28th day of Sept., A D 1874, at one o'clock P M., the following described tracts or parcels of land, to wit.

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Bradford, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post the north east corner of lot No. 502, thence west sixty eight and one half perches more or less to a post thence south one hundred and fifty two perches to a hemlock, thence east seventy two perches to a sugar tree at south east corner of said lot No 502, thence south ten and four tenths perches, thence east forty six and three tenths perches thence north one hundred and eighty three and four tenths perches, thence south sixty two degrees west forty eight and eight tenths perches to the beginning, containing one hundred and twelve and six tenths acres, being lot No 503 and part of lot No. 211 in warrants No's 2900 and 4009, about 25 acres improved, one frame dwelling house and one frame barn thereon.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Cary B. Crandall at the suit of E. A Crandall.

M N POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Sept. 7, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 28th day of Sept. 1874, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tracts or parcels of land, to wit.

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Keating, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania bounded as follows to wit—Beginning at the south west corner of lot No. 122 of the allotment of the Kingham lands in said township, thence along the south line of said lot south eighty-eight degrees east nine y-eight and eight tenths perches to a sugar tree, thence south one and one fourth degrees west seventy-eight perches and two tenths of a perch, thence along the north line of lot No. 117 south eighty-nine degrees west nine and two-tenths perches; thence along the east line of lots No's 78 and 55 north one and one half degrees east eighty and three tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing forty-six and three tenths acres with the usual allowance of six per cent for roads, &c., be the same more or less, about 30 acres improvement, one frame dwelling house, two frame barns, about 30 fruit trees, and spring of water thereon.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Lord M. Cross at the suit of Enoch Tyler.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Sept. 7, '74.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 28th day of Sept. 1874, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tracts or parcels of land, to wit.

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Liberty, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit. Beginning at the north east corner of lot No. 193 of the allotment of Keating lands in said township contracted to Wm. C Gray, thence up the Allegheny River, north seventy-eight degrees east one and two tenths perches south six y five degrees east fourteen perches, south 10 eg de green west fourteen perches, south thirty two degrees east nine perches, south seventy nine degrees east twelve perches, south sixty-seven degrees east twelve perches, south forty six degrees east eight perches south eighty degrees east six perches, south twenty seven and a half degrees east twelve perches to a post corner; thence south thirty perches to a post, thence west forty-four and five tenths perches to a point in the east line of said lot No. 193 thence by said east line north eighty-two perches to the place of beginning containing 23 and three tenths acres strict measure, be the same more or less, and being lot No 238 of the allotment of Keating lands in Liberty township, two acres improved, a log house and log barn there on.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Jacob B. Vannatta at the suit of Seth Hackett

M. P. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Smethport, Sept. 7, 1874.

SHERIFF SALES.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 28th day of Sept. A D 1874, at one o'clock P M

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Eldred, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post in the corner of a lot occupied by Ransom Larrabee, thence south eighty eight degrees west two hundred and two perches, thence north sixty nine and a half perches to a point in the centre of the Allegany River, thence by centre of said river east twenty perches to a point, thence by same north fifty three degrees east one hundred and eighty perches to a post corner of land contracted to Waterman Miller, thence south eighty six and three tenths perches to the beginning, containing one hundred and five and seven tenths acres, about forty acres improved, two frame building used as stores and dwelling houses, one frame barn, and about 30 fruit trees thereon

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Hyde C Rice at the suit of N N Bliss, Esq and Trustee of H. Charlotte Ward

M N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Sept. 7, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 28th day of Sept. A D 1874, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tracts or parcels of land, to wit.

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Liberty, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit. Beginning at the north east corner of lot No. 193 of the allotment of Keating lands in said township contracted to Wm. C Gray, thence up the Allegheny River, north seventy-eight degrees east one and two tenths perches south six y five degrees east fourteen perches, south 10 eg de green west fourteen perches, south thirty two degrees east nine perches, south seventy nine degrees east twelve perches, south sixty-seven degrees east twelve perches, south forty six degrees east eight perches south eighty degrees east six perches, south twenty seven and a half degrees east twelve perches to a post corner; thence south thirty perches to a post, thence west forty-four and five tenths perches to a point in the east line of said lot No. 193 thence by said east line north eighty-two perches to the place of beginning containing 23 and three tenths acres strict measure, be the same more or less, and being lot No 238 of the allotment of Keating lands in Liberty township, two acres improved, a log house and log barn there on.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Jacob B. Vannatta at the suit of Seth Hackett

M. P. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Smethport, Sept. 7, 1874.

SHERIFF SALES.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 28th day of Sept. A D 1874, at one o'clock P M

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Eldred, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post in the corner of a lot occupied by Ransom Larrabee, thence south eighty eight degrees west two hundred and two perches, thence north sixty nine and a half perches to a point in the centre of the Allegany River, thence by centre of said river east twenty perches to a point, thence by same north fifty three degrees east one hundred and eighty perches to a post corner of land contracted to Waterman Miller, thence south eighty six and three tenths perches to the beginning, containing one hundred and five and seven tenths acres, about forty acres improved, two frame building used as stores and dwelling houses, one frame barn, and about 30 fruit trees thereon

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Hyde C Rice at the suit of N N Bliss, Esq and Trustee of H. Charlotte Ward

M N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Sept. 7, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of M'Kean State of Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described Real state which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 28th day of Sept A D 1874, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tract or parcel of land to wit.

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Port Allegany, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit Beginning at a stone set in the four corners of the said village of Port Allegany, thence by the centre of the road leading to Lundersport south fifteen degrees east ten perches and five tenths of a perch to a post corner; thence south sixty degrees west five and five tenths perches to a post begining, containing fifty acres strict measure, about 30 acres improved a small board house, a log barn 3 apple trees and a spring of water thereon.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of W. M. Rounds at the suit of A. T. Burden.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Sept. 7, 1874.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county for a Charter incorporating "The Norwich Cemetery Association."

SPECIALTIES!

ANOTHER 1,000,000 INVOICE OF THOSE

Pure Silk, Grosgrain & All

RIBBONS.

The best made, just received at

R. O. Smith & Co.'s, Olean.

Regular 4 to 6 shilling goods selling at 2 shilling. They are none of those cotton warp, soiled good you may see in all the stores in the country. Milliners supplied on liberal terms.

100 Dozen

of those justly celebrated

Josephine Seamless Kid gloves,

in colors, at $1 50 per pair, at

R. O. SMITH & Co.'s.

This price limited to 30 days.

Have You Seen

those *New and Nobby Straw*

***Hats* for men and boys, at**

R. O. SMITH & Co.'s?

You Should,

and this month's styles of Silk and Soft Hats, also.

Third Invoice

OF

Elegant Parosols

AT

R. O. SMITH & Co.'s,

CHEAP AND BEAUTIFUL.

We are in daily receipt of new styles of Dress Goods, Domestics, Hosiery, Fine Shoes for Men, Women, and Children, all down to Rock-bottom prices.

R. O. Smith & Co.

OLEAN, June 4, 1874.

P. BECKER & CO.

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

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Paints, Oils,

Glass, Putty,

Nails, Etc, Etc.

468 and 470 Main Street,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

A. M. ADAMS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

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W. T. Callar,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Paints,

Oils, Fancy Goods,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

KANE, PA.

OLEAN HOUSE,

J. K. Van Campen, Prop'r.

This House has been Thoroughly Repaired and Newly Furnished. Barber Shop, Lots Rooms, Restaurant and Billiard Saloon attached. Room for 200 Guests. Extra room for 200 horses.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation, which is due to merit alone. We assure our old patrons that it is fully up to its high standard, and is the only reliable and perfect preparation for restoring GRAY or FADED Hair to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it nourishes and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal state, and will create a new growth, even in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., late Assayer of Massachusetts, says "Its constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality, and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines

Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye

FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye as a *separate preparation*; which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price fifty Cents.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & Co., NASHUA, N.H.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Among the great discoveries of medical science, few exceed in importance and real value that which has given to mankind the most reliable pectoral remedy for diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A trial of its wonderful virtues throughout this and other countries has shown that it is surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the affecting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its powers and cases of Consumption, thus, cured by this preparation are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond cavil. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the people may rely for full protection. By curing Coughs, the forerunners of more serious diseases, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and if we would but be without it. As a safeguard to children, and the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use and use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and restored to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against colds, and by securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome Influenza and painful Bronchitis, when they know how easily they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or care is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures unsurpassable as the greatest it has ever effected.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 16, 1874.

Local and Miscellaneous.

— Institute week.

— Take the gossipper's tables—T. T.

— The berry trade has about closed.

— Gen. Kane was in town last week.

— Lecture to-night at the Court House.

— J. F. Bubb, Jr., has been appointed Postmaster at Alton.

— No citizen can fail of being proud of our new school house.

— Our faith is hereby restored—Steele B. says she didn't.

— Haskill repaireth the water works that supplieth the Bennett House.

— Soda water is just as refreshing now as it was in the July days.

— Where is the depot of the new railroad to be? Echo answers, where.

— Gould now admits that Empedrint has anything but an enviable reputation.

— Who is going to arrange that next excursion that the neighbors are talking about?

— Picnic to-day at Turtle Point—Port Allegany and Turtle Point Sunday Schools. S. W. Smith attends it.

— Judging by the number of ballots that Stackpole supports, one would think the citizens decidedly camivorous.

— The girls in Port Allegany say that hooping is like a sewing machine because it secures goods.

— The Miner has no "responsible" editor this week, Mr. Barbour having gone to the Warren Insane Asylum.

— Goldsmith Maid beats her Rochester time. At the Mystic Park races, near Boston, last Tuesday, her time was 2:15.

— Bush's mill dam is now drained dry for the purpose of repairing the dam. The municipal frog has close quarters.

— An exchange says: Since the "Rochester Tilton scandal," the bees have taken to "sweet lechery," and eggs are scarce and high.

— Twill soon be too chilly for town boys to spend gates during the evening. Susan must "take him in" or else he will go with a girl who will.

— The Wild Cat B. B. Club evidently mean to allow the season to close without giving the sporting journals a record for 1874.

— The cheese factory of Curtis and Burbank will close its Summer's work this week. Almost the entire stock of cheese remains on hand.

— There is a worse piece of road within the borough limits than between Smethport and Lewsburg's. We mean between Dr. McCoy's and the Covered Bridge.

— We are necessarily late with our paper this week on account of the great amount of legal matter to be put in type before this issue.

— The man with the trained bear was in town this week, causing about as much excitement among the boys as does the chap with the fighting dog. "Hear me now."

— One of the new Directors of the Bull, in McKean it. It was caught watering his stock, the other day. It at once rose, didn't it, Bodes?

— The Elk county Democratic Convention nominated their ticket on Assembly, Senator Wm. Sorrell, P. W. Hays, Commissioner, Michael Weidert.

— J. L. Brown was an anxious seeker after the nomination for Assembly in Elk county. But was allowed to take a back seat.

— The advertising bills of the great dry goods merchant, Stewart, generally aggregate about $300,000 per year. That is and always has been the secret of his great success.

— W. S. Oyster and lady, started Tuesday on a western trip. They will before their return, visit their eldest son Benjamin, in Ohio, and Dr. Henry Oyster, a practicing physician, in Wisconsin.

— A correspondent from Kane writes to the Warren Ledger that a lame and simpleminded woman of that place was brutally outraged by four ruffians while returning from church.

Ed Mixer.—Dear Sir: There is a report going through the country that there is no coal up Potatoe creek, in Norwich township, of any thickness; or if there is any the reporters failed to see it. They admit that they saw a little smut and coal up there. Now I wish to say that I have been engaged by parties that own land in said township to make some openings, and out of respect to them I will say that there is a vein of coal over five feet thick, that is all Bituminous coal, and no slate in it. Now if said reporters will show me a vein of Bituminous coal in the county that is any thicker than that, I will furnish them with a horse and buggy to ride home with, as a present for their trouble.

Truly Yours,
Elmer Lyman.

— The best piece of stone work of the kind that we remember of having seen in this section of country has just been finished in this borough. We refer to the north abutment of the new bridge at Bush's mill. The Buffalo workmen evidently understood their "business."

— Our friend, R. G. Rathbone, of Wellsville, is gaining laurels as a detective and general terror to law-breakers. His latest exploit is the capture of a desperate character who was wanted at Williamsport. He was surprised and captured in a shanty near Wellsville, by Rathbone and one or two others.

— A butcher in McKean county was asked by one of our good housewives the other day if he had some sirloin steak; he assured her that he had and proceeded to furnish the same from off the fore shoulder. This is almost as bad as the Potter county butcher who gave his customer the jaw of a sheep for mutton chop.

— The Very Rev. J. D. Coady, V. G. of Erie, will deliver a lecture in the Catholic church, Smethport, Sunday, 3, at 6½ p. m. Tickets of admittance can be had same evening at the church door, or any day at Rev. Father Flood's from the 10th. The presence of Father Coady is enough to insure a full house.

Draying.

Do not fail to read the card of A. R. Tubbs, which will be found elsewhere in this paper. Mr. Tubbs devotes his whole time to the carrying of goods between this place and the railroad, and as he is in every way trustworthy and honest, merchants and others who have draying to be done will do well to patronize him.

Institute Reading.

A competitive Reading will take place in the Teacher's Institute on Friday afternoon, to be participated in by all members wishing to make the trial. A committee of citizens acting as judges will render the decision on the merits of the competitors, and a diploma will be awarded according ly. W. H. Curtis, Co. Supt.

Buffalo and McKean R. R.

A temporary election of officers of this Company, held at the office of B. D. Hamlin, Esq., in this place, on Wednesday of this week, resulted as follows:

President—B. D. Hamlin, of Smethport.
Treasurer—Walter T. Wilson, of Buffalo.
Sec'y—John F. McPherson, of Warren.

We were unable to ascertain the names of the directors. Among other gentlemen from abroad who attended this meeting were Col. J. Condit Smith, of Buffalo, John W. Fall, of North East, and J. S. Kingsland, of Fredonia.

— Cowan, of the Warren Mail, in speaking of the excursion from this place to Niagara Falls says "the editor of the McKean Miner was taken along with the other boys and had a howling scrape before he got back to his 'little bed.'" He then quotes what our correspondent said in his report of the excursion in reference to making the acquaintance "of the noble red man, &c." That Cowan is "cheeky" enough to collect a revenue tax of an organ-grinder. He inherited the eyes and nose of his father, but the cheek of his uncle, who is an insurance agent.

Norwich, McKean Co., Pa., Sept. 7, 1874.

— An interesting session of Kane Bible Class was held yesterday. This class has been studying the book of Exodus for some time past. A prize of $3,00 in value was offered to whoever at the end of the term would answer a greater number of questions than any other member of the class. The principal contestants were Miss Jennie Marsh and Miss Belle Lafferty, each of whom answered about one hundred and sixty questions. The examination was searching and rigid; the answers were explicit and invariably correct. After consultation, the Judges were unable to decide which of the two young ladies should receive the reward. It was finally decided to give each a prize valued at $4,00. Much credit is due Miss Marsh for the prompt manner in which she answered the questions, especially when we consider the difficulties with which she had to contend, the distance of her home from the School-house, and her daily employments, and to Miss Lafferty, who, although but recently taken from the children's class, was nevertheless able to stand among the foremost members of the adult Bible class. We are about to commence a thorough study of the book of Mark, on which each of the scholars will have a short commentary. We anticipate a very pleasant time next term. W. H.

— Col. C. B. Curtis has received the nomination for Congress at the adjourned meeting of the Congressional Conferees, at Erie. The matter seems to have been amicably arranged, as the names of both Watson and Mitchell were withdrawn before a ballot was taken, and the nomination made unanimous. The best of good feeling prevailed, both defeated candidates pledging their hearty support of the nomination.

Dressmaking and Fine Sewing.

Miss Minnie Wardel would inform the people of Smethport and vicinity that she is prepared to do dressmaking and fine sewing of all kinds, in the best manner and most approved style, and at reasonable rates. She is confident that she can suit the most fastidious, and invites the patronage of the public. All orders left with her at the millinery store of Miss Kate Taylor will receive careful attention.

40-tf

$10 to $1000 invested in Wall Street often leads to a fortune. Pamphlet with explanations and statistics of Railroads, Stocks, Bonds, &c., with other valuable information, mailed on receipt of 10 cents. Address ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & Co. Bankers and Brokers, 12 Wall St, N. Y.

DRAYING.

This is to give notice that I am prepared to do all kinds of draying between Smethport and Lewsburg on the most reasonable terms. All orders attended to promptly and faithfully.

ABNER R. TUBBS.

Sept. 10, 1874.

JURY LIST—SEPT TERM, 1874.

GRAND JURORS.

Annin—M Dillenbeck, Edward Kelley, W W Tubbs
Bradford—John Emery
Corydon—John Bower, C S Wells
Eldred—D L Knapp, Ernstus Tanner
Hamlin—Reuben Dennis, E W Bunce, Wm E. Windsor
Keating—G P Abbey, John W Bush, J H Boylan
Liberty—John Acre, C B Bard, Eph Fitch, J H Dolley, J G Hall, Wm Pelton, W A Wright
Otto—Wm Loveley
Sergeant—John Martin, Jr.
Westmore—William Blew

Oyer and Terminer.

Annin—Thomas Cooper, H J Dudley, Lucas Jewell
Bradford—H B Dolloff
Ceres—Cyrus Cooper, O P Coon, G N Hacket
Jerry Riley, Henry Smith, Albert Clark, Thos. Oliver
Corydon—C Semple, Harvey Wilcox
Eldred—John Barrett, F S Cornelius, A Chas Hamilton—John Bartholomew
Keating—J E Conrad, J H Dunkley, Jacob Digel, Eugene Daley, J B Hackett, Hosea Hackett, George King, M F Richmond, Wilbur Acre, Chester Baker, G O T Ier
Liberty—A H Mayberry, F A Shirts
Lafayette—F L Aldrich, J B Stanton
Norwich—Ira Burdick, A C Goodwin, I A Putnam
Otto—S B Sprague, James Windsor Jacob Failing, D W Whitney
Smethport—H L Darlingame, D C Corsin, E W Abbey
Sergeant—Orrin Perry, D A Easterbrook
Westmore—Joseph Girdler, C S O'Kerlind Jas Landergin, Charles Jones

Assignee Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an order from the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pa., the undersigned, Assignee of Asahel and Cornelius Bentley, will sell at public sale to the highest bidder on Friday, the 2nd day of October, A. D. 1874, at ten o'clock A. M. at the new mill of Asahel Bentley in the township of Keating, county of M'Kean, Pa., the following described real estate and personal property, viz:

1. A certain piece of land situate in Keating township, McKean county, and State of Pennsylvania: Beginning at a corner on the east bank of Potatoe Creek being the S'ely most corner of lot of land conveyed by A. Bentley to Cornelius Bentley; thence along the line of said lot about twenty-three rods to a point standing fifteen rods west of the north east corner of said lot conveyed to Bentley; thence south to line of respective lots aforesaid, thence down the main channel of said creek to the place of beginning, containing about ten (10) acres, more or less. The same is the creek allowed to be included in the assigning exemptions. About three (3) acres of said land is improved with a water power saw mill, and shingle mill, two small dwelling houses and one barn thereon. Also one (1) apple tree.

II. Also the following described piece of land purchased by said Bentleys of one W. W. McCoy by parol contract, and on which part of the purchase money is still owing, about sixty-five (65) dollars is said due, viz: situate in Keating township, McKean county, Pa., and being a part of Bentley's warrant No. 4,000. Beginning at a post corner standing on the east bank of Potatoe creek; thence east twenty-one and three tenths perches to a post corner; thence south fifteen and eight tenths (15 8) perches to a post standing in the east and west line of land of Mr. and twenty-six and one tenths (26 1) perches north of the south east corner of said land; thence west twenty-one and two tenths (21 2) perches to a post on the east bank of Potatoe creek; thence by and following the several courses and distances of said creek to the place of beginning, containing two and one tenth (2 1) acres, more or less; about one (1) acre improved and thereon one two story dwelling house, and one small house, and twelve fruit trees.

III. And also all and singular the property of C. Cornelius and of said Bankrupts, the following described real estate, to wit:

1. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Keating township (now Eldred) of McKean county and State of Pennsylvania, and known as warrant No. [illegible]. Beginning at the north boundary of square number twenty-seven (No. 27) in the Borough of Smethport; thence east sixty-nine (69) perches to a corner in the turnpike road; thence by said road south fifty-one and one half degrees west twenty-one and four tenths (21 4) perches to a post corner; thence by the land of the street west forty-four and eight tenths (44 8) perches to the south east corner of square number twenty-seven (No. 27); thence by line of said square north sixteen (16) perches to the place of beginning, containing five acres and thirty perches more or less, and being the same premises and lot of land, being a part of warrant number two thousand and sixty-five (No. 2065) about two acres improved and thereon erected a dwelling house.

II. Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Borough of Smethport and township of Keating, county and State aforesaid, described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post corner, the place of beginning, at the south east corner of lot No. [illegible] conveyed to Goldsmith Bentley, Jr., and standing on the north side of the street at the north east corner of Smethport as designated in the plan of said village; thence by the line of land conveyed to said Goldsmith Bentley, Jr., north fifteen perches to a post; thence east eight perches to a post corner; thence south sixty degrees east thirty-eight perches to a post; thence south thirty-five degrees east nineteen and five tenth perches to a post corner; thence west sixty perches to the place of beginning, containing eight and six tenths (8 6) acres, more or less, being the same more or less, conveyed.

III. Also, all the interest of C. Cornelius in the following described real estate, by virtue of a contract with A. D. Hamlin, viz: all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Keating township, McKean county, Pa., and being the north half of lot No. [illegible], south of tract of land owned by S. Freeman and W. S. Oyster and west of a tract of land owned by W. S. Oyster.

The above described real estate to be sold free from liens except purchase money unpaid. Terms of sale, cash.

O. E. HAMLIN,
Assignee of Asahel and Cornelius Bentley.

Smethport, Pa., Sept. 10, A. D. 1874.

WANTED.

An energetic and reliable man can obtain the Agency of the FREE ASSOCIATION OF BELLE-VILLE, N. Y., in McKean County, by corresponding with HENRY W. WATSON, Gen'l Agt.,

Williamsport, Pa.

(Reference required.) 39-3m

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
&c., &c., &c.

Motto—*Quick Sales, Small Profits.*

Store opposite Baptist Church, Smethport, Pa. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

E. L. PAGE.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

OLEAN, N. Y.

2nd Door south of the Olean House.

Good Fits and Durable Garments.

I HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF Fall and Winter cloths and cassimeres, which I am prepared to make up for my customers in the latest and best style,

GOOD WORKMEN ONLY EMPLOYED.

Olean, N. Y., August 6, 1874.

Manhood; How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.

Address the Publishers,

Chas. J. C. Cline & Co.,
120 Bowery, New York; P. O. Box 4586.

All kinds of
GRAINING
by a new process, in first class style, for half the usual price.

Address Gys. B. Both,
Portville, Catt. Co., N. Y.

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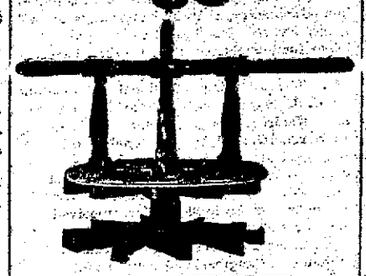
Morse's Favorite
$5

WASHER.

THE undersigned having secured the exclusive right of sale of Morse's Favorite Washer in the counties of

CAMERON, CRAWFORD,
CLINTON, ELK,
FOREST, ERIE,
M'KEAN, POTTER, and
WARREN,

Are prepared to dispose of either County, township or individual rights.

REFERENCES:

The undersigned ladies of Smethport and vicinity, having used Morse's Favorite Washer in their families, have permitted us to refer to them for proof of its many excellencies as a family servant:

Mrs. A N. Taylor,	Mrs. S. F. Beckwith,
" C K Sartwell,	" John Stoddard,
" H N Powell,	" James Howard,
" John Quigley,	" Emma Gifford,
" John B Taylor,	" Wm. Sherwood,
" B'E Knapp,	" Horace Vandecke,
" Wm. Haskell;	" H F Barbour.

KNAPP & TAYLOR.

B. E. Knapp, John Taylor.
Smethport, Pa., July 1, 1874.

SMETHPORT MARBLE WORKS.

The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES,
TABLE-TOPS, MANTEL-PIECES

Come and see me!

Factory & Warerooms on Water St,

Smethport, Pa.

John Digel, Prop'r.

Market,
Grocery &
Provision
STORE.

J. P. Wendell, Prop'r,

To meet the wants of the people of Smethport and vicinity, and fully satisfied that there is such a want, I have established in the Basement of

Armstrong & Co.'s Drugstore

a commodious

MARKET

AND GENERAL

PROVISION STORE,

where I shall keep on hand

FRESH & SALT MEAT,
FISH,
VEGETABLES,
FRUITS,

and everything usually kept in a first class Market.

GIVE ME A TRIAL.

J. P. WENDELL.

Orphan's Court.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Horace Little, Executor of Daniel Kingsbury, has filed in the Register's Office in and for the county of McKean, at Smethport, his 2d partial account as executor of the said Daniel Kingsbury; and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on Friday, the 25th day of September next, at the Court House at Smethport, in said county.

M. A. SPRAGUE, Register.

Register's office, Aug. 27, 1874.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned intends to apply to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for a Charter and Letters Patent for The Buffalo Coal Company, a corporation to be organized for the purposes of mining and preparing for market coal, iron ore, fire clay and other minerals, and manufacturing iron, fire-brick, mineral oil, lumber and other products of their lands in the counties of McKean and Elk in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and transporting the same to market, and disposing of the same by sale or otherwise, and making all such improvements and erections and doing day and all acts necessary, needful and proper for the accomplishment of the purposes aforesaid; in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly entitled "An Act to Provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of Certain Corporations," approved April 29th, 1874.

Dated September 1st, 1874.

Geo. S. Hagen,	Gilford H. Wilson,
John Lang,	Walter T. Wilson;
Daniel Beach,	J. Conot Smith,
Dozier C. Bowthe,	Francis H. Root;
James Macfarlane,	Pascal P. Pratt;
John F. McPherson,	Fred. E. Danforth;
William Donnithorne,	William H. Gurney,
Cicero J. Hamlin;	Edward P. Beals,
Byron D. Hamlin;	Geo. S. Gates;
Chatham Macfarlane,	Bronson C. Rumsey,
Sherman S. Jewett,	William G. Fargo,
Jacob F. Schoellkopf,	Cyrus C. Grange.
Gibson T. Williams;	

[3d 6w]

Notice.

Application will be made to the Ist Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county at the September term next of the said Court for an Amendment of the Charter of the Port Allegany Cemetery Association, at Port Allegany, in the county of McKean, for the purpose of increasing their grounds to twenty-five acres.

E. Fitch, J. J. Abbey,
J. D. Otis, L. H. Eastwood,
Trustees.

Smethport School.

SMETHPORT, M'KEAN CO., PA.

THE Fall Term will commence Tuesday, September 1st, 1874, and continue three months. In addition to the common and higher English branches, instruction will be given in Latin, German, French, and Vocal and Instrumental Music. Also, in Surveying, with use of Transit for practical field work.

Rooms and Board.

Rooms will be furnished with or without table board. Terms 25 00 50 cents per week: Board, school week, $2 00; full week $2 75

Tuition.

Common English, per term	$5 00
One dollar additional for each of the higher branches.	
Vocal Music	$10 00
Instrumental Music	$10 00
Use of Instrument	$2 00

Primary Department.

A Primary Department, under the supervision of Miss Cora Sartwell, will commence at the same time and place. Tuition for term, $3 00.

All bills must be settled in advance.

Those wishing rooms must apply before Aug. 22.

For further particulars apply to

E. D. TEAD, Principal.

Notice.

Estate of Calvin H. Heben, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of the above named Calvin H. Heben late of the township of Liberty, in the county of McKean, deceased, have been granted to Minerva Heben, residing in the same township of Liberty.

All persons therefore indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment and all having claims or demands against the said decedent to make known the same without delay.

MINERVA HOBER.

Sept. 10, 1874.

Trial List, Sept. Term, 1874.

Amanda M Freeman, Adm.	vs	S C Hyne
Enoch Otis	vs	Reuben Dennis
John Quinn	vs	Hall, Nash Fire Ins Co of Phila.
Ezra Powell	vs	Joseph Long
Parker & Mellvain use D Powell		
A R Tubbs	vs	Supervisors Keating Township
T J Melvin	vs	J P Abbott
Parker & Mellvain	vs	do
S D Freeman	vs	J R Chadwick & Peter Clark
John Reinhart	vs	H K Wright
Thomas Cleveland use W G Hyne	vs	Jesse Long
Thos Milbourn use Chas Remy Lyman		

M'ANESSEN, Prothonotary.

Smethport, Aug. 19, 1874.

TO OUR FRIEND AND THE PUBLIC.

We wish to call especial attention to our large and complete stock of School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Albums, &c., which we bought for cash of the receiver appointed for Beers, Lear & Co., Buffalo, directly after their failure, at ten per cent. below the publisher's and manufacturer's prices to jobbers, we therefore meet competition, and are prepared to wholesale School Books to dealers in other parts of the county at bottom figures. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY

is always complete, as we receive it in small quantities every few days thereby insuring its freshness. We also keep the very choicest brands of *CIGARS and TOBACCO* the market affords. Our FANCY GOODS, SUNDRIES, PERFUMERIES, &c., being selected with the greatest care from the best Importing Houses, we are enabled to offer as complete a line as can be found in this part of the country, at the lowest prices. We also keep strictly pure

WINES & LIQUORS

for medical use only. Prescriptions, recipes, &c., carefully prepared.

With many thanks for the liberal patronage we have so far enjoyed, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

McCOY & REILLY.

Smethport, Nov. 6, 1873.

GO TO
EATON & SPRAGUE'S
FOR YOUR
STOVES, HARDWARE, COOKING UTENSILS, SHELF FURNITURE, CUTLERY, TINWARE,
and everything that can be found in a first-class Hardware Store.
THEY WILL NOT BE OUTDONE IN PRICES OR QUALITY OF GOODS.

Alfred Sturdevant,

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his

NEW QUARTERS,
OVER THE POST-OFFICE.

He is prepared to do

Shaving & Hair Dressing

in the highest style and at the lowest price. A select assortment of

Cigars, Collars, Cuffs,

and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

WHY
YOU WANT IT!
FOR ITS GOOD STORIES!
FOR ITS FASHION ARTICLES!
FOR ITS MISCELLANY!
FOR ITS HOUSEHOLD NEWS!
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IN SMETHPORT, Pa., is offered for sale. This House is located on the Corner of Main and Water Streets, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a first class property will do well to call and see the House for themselves, and not rely upon the word of others. For terms, &c., apply to

WM. BENNETT.

Smethport, April 8, 1874.

Business Directory.

Byron D. Hamlin & Son.
LAW AND LAND OFFICE. Agency for the Keating lands situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.
Smethport, Pa.

S. D. Freeman,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
SMETHPORT McKean county, Pa., will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.

H. L. McCoy,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Smethport, McKean county, Pa., will attend to all calls in his profession.

R. H. Rose.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office in the Court House.

D. V. Crossmire.
Resident Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co.
15 Fifth St., Kane, Pa.
Prompt attendance given to all professional calls.

Backus & Milliken.
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care. Office in rooms in Sartwell block, on Main street.
W. J. Milliken. John C. Backus.

P. Ford.
Attorney and Counselor at Law and Collector of Internal Revenue for McKean, Elk and Cameron counties, will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession in the above counties. Office, Ford Building, Church street, Smethport, Pa.

P. L. Webster
Would inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood cabinets, etc., constantly on hand.

Bingham Estate.
Robt. H. Rose is authorized to receive money for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the Prothonotary's office in the Court House.
Wellsboro, Dec. 24, 1873. Robt. C. Simpson,
Agent of the Trustees.

J. E. Olds & Son,
Having made arrangements to carry on the TANNING BUSINESS on a more extended scale, would respectfully invite the citizens of McKean county to give them a call. CUSTOM WORK is made a specialty, and satisfaction guaranteed. Remember the place—three miles from Smethport, on the Olean road.
Farmers' Valley, Jan. 11, 1872.

New Cabinet Shop.
THE undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop two doors above the old stand,—opposite the dwelling house of D. F. Wolters—he is prepared to sell chairs of every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of furniture, picture frames, &c., &c. WM. SPECHT.
Smethport, Feb. 6, 1869.

New Paint Shop.
THE subscriber has opened a shop on Main street—next door to Tyler's blacksmith shop—and is now prepared to do all kinds of painting in the best possible style. Carriage painting, striping, Moire and sign painting and all other work to suit. Best paints in the best materials. The best of material used, and satisfaction guaranteed.
CARL SCHEU.
Smethport, May 5, 1873.

M. L. Armstrong's
JEWELRY STORE,
No. 3, Union Block.

THE BEECHER-TILTON CASE.

Report of the Investigating Committee—It Declares Henry Ward Beecher not Guilty—Mr. Beecher's Church Sustains the Verdict of the Committee.

The report of the Committee appointed to investigate the charges made against the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, was presented to Plymouth Church. By the report Mr. Beecher is declared not guilty of the charges preferred against him, and the church, by an almost unanimous rising, voted acquiescence in the decision of the committee.

The Examining Committee beg leave to report that, in consequence of the publication of certain statements by Theodore Tilton, the committee was requested by the pastor of the church to authorize an investigation by a sub-committee into the imputation made against his character. On July 6, 1874, the committee accordingly appointed brothers H. W. Sage and H. M. Cleveland such committee, and requested them to associate with themselves Messrs. Claflin, Winslow, Storrs, and White, who are not members of the Examining Committee. No charges having been proved to the Church or to the Examining Committee against our pastor, it was the duty of the Sub-Committee simply to ascertain whether there was any foundation in fact for the charges and a trial before the body of the Church. The Sub-Committee has, in our judgment, faithfully and impartially discharged its duties.

The investigating committee's report follows. It is a lengthy document, occupying an hour and a quarter in delivering. The committee say they cannot refrain from referring to the inexpressible regret which they in common with all good men feel, that uncontrollable circumstances have made it necessary to discuss in the most public manner the unhappy scandal which is the subject of the present inquiry.

But accepting the situation as we found it when we entered upon the high and solemn trust thus imposed, we have been profoundly impressed from the beginning with the grave importance of the work before us.

They say that most of the persons summoned before them have appeared. The most notable exception is Carpenter, the artist. Referring to the letter of Tilton requesting Beecher to resign, they say that on or about 1863 Mr. Tilton began to urge Mr. Beecher to visit his (Tilton's) house, and he became more intimately acquainted with Mr. Tilton's family. He urged him to do much of his editorial writing in his study, as it was more convenient to write there than at the office of the *Independent*. Mr. Beecher visited his house, and a friendly relation sprang up between the wife and family of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, which continued down to December 29, 1870. They then refer to Tilton's opinions, which caused the establishment in Chicago of an opposition paper to the *Independent*, which Tilton then edited, and the trouble and anxiety this change caused to Mr. Tilton, extending even to a separation between the two, causing the sending of the letter referred to. Mr. Beecher, on reading this letter, expressed his astonishment at the receipt of such a letter, and denounced the author. Mr. Bowen then derided the letter, and gave him some account of the reasons why he had reduced Tilton from the editorship of the *Independent* to the subordinate position of contributor.

The committee say that Mr. Tilton, before the committee, referring in time to December, 1870, states his grievance and cause of complaint of Mr. Beecher touching Tilton's business relations with Mr. Bowen in these words: "That he (Mr. Beecher) then participated in a conspiracy to degrade Theodore Tilton before the public—by loss of place, business, and repute." It is clear that on the 29th day of December, when the so-called memorandum of confession was procured from Mrs. Tilton, the chief inciting cause of that step on Tilton's part was his belief that Mr. Beecher had caused him "loss of place, business and repute."

After referring to the distress which Beecher felt at being the cause of this trouble to Tilton, the committee go on to analyze the charges made. The first thing is Beecher's letter of apology to Tilton. They say:

"This paper, which is dated Jan. 1, 1871, was submitted by Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton's keeping without reading it, nor was it read to him. This paper—sometimes called the apology, and sometimes the confession—is in no proper sense Mr. Beecher's production, or a correct report of what he said. No man will believe, for instance, that Mr. Beecher said: 'I humble myself before him (Tilton) as I do before my God.' Another sentence, 'Her forgiveness I have,' Mr. Beecher states that it was not said, nor the semblance of it. Pausing here, a very important question arises in this connection. To what does the apology refer? It declares Mrs. Tilton 'guiltless,' and yet Tilton says it refers to adultery, which Mr. Beecher denies. Without now considering the weight of credit to which the respective parties are entitled where there is a conflict between them, we believe, and propose to show from the evidence, that the original charge was improper advances, and that as time passed, and the conspiracy deepened, it was enlarged into adultery.

"That the so-called apology was not for the main offence Tilton himself in his cross-examination clearly proves. Mark his words! He says that the day after it was procured he was in Moulton's room and there met Mr. Beecher, when the following scene occurred: 'He (Beecher) burst out in an expression of great sorrow to me, and said he hoped the communication which he had sent to me, by Mr. Moulton was satisfactory to me. He then and there told Mr. Moulton" he had done wrong; not so much as some others had (referring to his wife, who had made statements to Mr. Bowen that ought to be unmade); and he there volunteered to write a letter to Mr. Bowen concerning the facts which he had misstated." Here is clear light as to what the apology does not refer to. It disposes of the apology forever as a paper referring to adultery. It refers to nothing of the kind. If the wrong done to which Mr. Beecher refers was adultery, how could these words be used in reference to it: 'He had done wrong; not so much as some others.' The absurdity of such a claim is clear. These words and the apology are susceptible of but one construction. They refer, as Mr. Beecher says, to his deep regret for statements which he and his wife had, under certain information a few days before, made to Mr. Bowen, which led him to execute a purpose already entertained of removing Tilton from the Brooklyn *Union* and the *Independent*. It appears also that the next day Mr. Beecher did write the letter to Mr. Bowen which Tilton says he volunteered to write, and which referred to Tilton's business troubles with Bowen."

The committee concluded, therefore, in view of these facts and circumstances, that the original charge of impure advances, false though it was, has been dropped by these accusers, and adultery at this late day has been substituted as an after thought. We brand this performance as a fraud that ought to end all controversy as to the innocence of Mr. Beecher.

"It is easy, now that we see what manner of men Tilton and Moulton are," says the committee, "to wonder that Mr. Beecher should intrust any interest of his to their keeping. When we look back upon the record made by this sad story, we feel like visiting, even upon the suffering head and heart of our pastor, the severest censure. And this not the less because we revere and love him, and know that no man in all our land is more beloved.

STATEMENT OF CONCLUSIONS.

First—We find from the evidence, that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher did not commit adultery with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, either at the time or times, place or places, set forth in the third and fourth sub-divisions of Mr. Tilton's statement, nor at any time or place whatever.

Second—We find from the evidence, that Mr. Beecher has never committed any unchaste or improper act with Mrs. Tilton, nor made any unchaste or improper remark, proffer, or solicitation to her of any kind or description whatever.

Third—If this were a question of errors of judgment on the part of Mr. Beecher, it would be easily to criticise, especially in the light of recent events. In such criticism, even to the extent of regrets and censure, we are sure no man would join more sincerely than Mr. Beecher himself.

Fourth—We find, nothing whatever in the evidence that should impair the perfect confidence of Plymouth Church or the world in the Christian character and integrity of Henry Ward Beecher.

And now let the peace of God that passeth all understanding rest and abide with Plymouth Church, and her beloved and eminent pastor, so much and so long afflicted.

Signed by the committee.

The Examining Committee presented to the church a resolution setting forth "That the evidence laid before the Examining Committee not only does not afford any foundation for putting the pastor of this church, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, on trial, but on the contrary, established to the perfect satisfaction of his church, his entire innocence and absolute personal purity, with respect to all the charges now or heretofore made against him by Theodore Tilton. That our confidence in and love for our pastor, so far from being diminished, are heightened and deepened by the unmerited sufferings which he had so long borne, and that we welcome him with a sympathy more tender, and a trust more unbounded, than we ever felt before, to his public labors among us, to our church, our families, our homes and our hearts."

The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote, and unanimously, with the exception of Moulton, who voted nay.

Imprisoned in a Freight Car.

There was brought from west of Albany to the Station house a man who was insensible and apparently in a dying condition from thirst and hunger. The man was found in a freight car, laden with oats, by several tramps who had entered the car at Schenectady for the purpose of stealing a ride. When they entered the car the groans of a human being were heard by them, apparently issuing from the bin of oats in one end, and on investigating discovered the body of the man in question, he being unable to move from exhaustion. One of the tramps had a bottle of liquor, out of which he gave the man a drink, and on the arrival of the train at West Albany procured a couple of sandwiches for him. These he swallowed with all the avidity of a starving man, and was then helped from the car to the ground. He attempted to walk away, but had scarcely gone five steps when he fell to the ground insensible. When he recovered he said he had lost all of his money, $300, among gamblers in Omaha, and he had stolen rides in freight cars, with nothing to eat, that he might reach Troy, N. Y., his home.

A Sweet-Smelling Odor.

A writer says: Musk is a secretion, and is obtained from the musk-deer, a pretty little animal, inhabiting the higher mountain ranges of China, Tonquin, and Thibet. The musk is found in a small pocket or pouch, under the belly of the deer. The hunters cut off this pouch, which, becoming dry, preserves its contents, and in this state, the best article reaches our markets. Musk, when moderately dry, is an unctuous powder of reddish-brown color. It gives out a powerful odor of a warm, aromatic character, and most wonderful persistency. Blending with almost every scent, it discovers but little of its own peculiarity in compounds, when used in proper proportion, and yet gives them great permanency. In point of general usefulness to the perfumer, it is probably unequalled by any other substance, for, although coarse and undesirable in a pure state, the most popular compounds are those in which it is an ingredient. Genuine musk is very costly, being worth, when separated from its sac, and all extraneous matter, from twenty-five to thirty-five dollars the ounce. Its great strength compensates in a measure for its price. One part of musk, it is said, will scent more than three thousand parts of inodorous powder.

EXCURSIONS.—A good many persons feel in their summer quarters a good deal like the old gentleman who went with some nephews and nieces to spend a fortnight at the White Mountains. The first day they took him up Mount Washington, and he was satisfied, though somewhat sore. The next day they trotted him off to Gorham to enjoy the stage ride, and the next day they whirled him off to the Glen Ellis Falls. On the day after, when they were making up a party for the ascent of Wild Cat Mountain, including a probable visit to Tuckerman's Ravine, the old gentleman gave up, and said, solemnly, "Boys, these White Mountains are far too bustling for me, and I think to-day of going back to the quiet retirement of Boston."

Missouri has coal in forty-three counties, iron in forty-eight, lead in fifty-four, zinc in nineteen, tin in six, copper in twenty-one, marble in nine, kaolin in eleven, nickel in thirteen.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

Acting Secretary of the U. S. Interior, Smith, has reversed a recent decision of Commissioner Burdett, of the General Land Office, and holds that a soldier entitled to make an additional homestead entry, and who has made a second entry, but still has less than 160 acres, may make further entries until he shall have obtained one-quarter of a section, or 160 acres. .....The following additional nominations for U. S. Congress have been made: Congressman Wallburn, Willard, Begole, and Bradley were renominated by the Republicans, without opposition, making, with Representative Field, five of the present delegation of Michigan, who are up for re-election. Wm. H. Springer, of Springfield, has received the Democratic nomination as candidate for Congress in the Twelfth District of Illinois. The Republican Congressional Convention at Tuscola, Ill., renominated Joseph G. Cannon. James Monroe was renominated by the Republican Convention for Congress from the Eighteenth District of Ohio. The Republican Congressional Convention of the Eighth Ohio District nominated Hon. W. Lawrence, the present incumbent. The Democrats of the First Congressional District of Indiana have nominated Hon. Denote S. Fuller. The following were nominated for Congress at the District Democratic Convention at Louisiana: John Ellis, of Orleans, for the Second District; Joseph E. Brown, of Iberia, for the Third District; and J. M. Moore, of St. Landry, for the Sixth District. First District, Gen. Randall Gibson, of New Orleans; Fourth District, Col. W. M. Levy, of Natchitoches; Fifth District, E. F. Spencer.

A dispatch from San Diego says that Apaches are making more raids into Sonora. Don Ignacio Landres sends word to the President of the municipality of Bocaichuachi that he was attacked by savages on the 15th ultimo. All four of his party were not to be found, he supposes that they were killed. A force of twenty-two men were sent to the scene of the attack, where they found the bodies of three of the men who had been slain. They had fought valiantly until their ammunition gave out, and they then broke their guns into pieces. ...The Chester County Republican Convention unanimously nominated Washington Townsend for Congress from the Seventh District of Pennsylvania. ...Pedante, and a young man named Smith, made a balloon ascension from Smith's island. The balloon began to rise slowly, crossing the river to Philadelphia. Ballast was thrown out, but for some reason the balloon failed to ascend. It crossed several rows of buildings only a few feet above the roofs, and striking the flagstaff on the Pennsylvania Railroad Building collapsed. The basket containing the men fell over the side of the building into Fourth street, a distance of about ninety feet. Just before the basket struck the street Pedante jumped out and saved himself, but Smith remained in and received fatal injuries. ....The German Government has formally notified the powers that it will not interfere in the internal affairs of Spain.

A distressing accident, by which a lad named Rogers lost his life and his brother is dangerously injured, occurred at Hastings, N.Y. These boys, with another boy named Hopke, crossed the Hudson in a boat and attempted to climb to the top of the Palisades, the Meyer boys going together and Hopke taking another route. When part way up the precipice it is supposed the elder brother caught hold of a loose rock, which gave way, precipitating both boys to the bottom, and crushing the head of the elder. Death must have been instantaneous. ...The gold fever is already endemic in the vicinity of the Black Hills, and expeditions are planning to enter the alleged new El Dorado as soon as Custer shall leave it. The expeditions must be large and well arranged for the country is full of hostile Indians. . The President of the Prussian Bank who absconded with 150,000 thalers, was lately arrested in New York, and will be taken back for trial. .Three hundred more Russian emigrants from Russia arrived at Castle Garden for the purpose of joining their countrymen who have made their new home in Dakota.

The Louisiana Conservative Convention adopted the name of the People's party .... The Kansas Republican State Convention renominated Thomas A. Osborne for Governor on the second ballot.....The Republican Convention at Eastport, Me., nominated W. J. Curtis, of Calais, and Samuel N. Campell, of Cherryfield, for State Senators. They are both reported to be Hamlin men. .The Republicans of the Eleventh Ohio District have nominated H. S. Dundy for Congress.. .. Ex-Gov. G. C. Walker was nominated for Congress by the Conservative Convention in the Richmond (Va.) District.....The Republicans of the Sixteenth Ohio District renominated the Hon. L. Danforth for Congress by acclamation..... The Republicans of the Fifteenth Ohio District nominated N. B. Van Vorhes for Congress. The Republicans of the Fifth Illinois District renominated the Hon. H. G. Burchard for Congress. ...Among the important features of the platform adopted by the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention, are the demanding of restrictions upon national banks and the denouncing of the attempt to procure decisions from the Supreme Court adverse to the new Constitution, and determinedly opposing mixed schools, believing that the coedunation of whites and blacks would be detrimental to both races .....The platform adopted by the Democrats of Illinois declares: First, The resumption of gold and silver as the basis of the currency; resumption of specie payments as soon as possible without disaster to the business interests of the country, by steadily opposing inflation and by the payment of the national indebtedness in the money of the civilized world; Second, Individual liberty and opposition to compulsory laws; Third, Rigid restriction of the Government, both State and national, to the legitimate domain of political power by excluding therefrom all executive and legislative intermeddling with the affairs of society, whereby monopolies are fostered, privileged classes aggrandized, and individual freedom unnecessarily and oppressively retained; Fourth, The right and duty of the State to protect the citizens from extortion and unjust discrimination by chartered monopolies. ....The Republican Convention of Michigan challenge a faithful scrutiny of the record of the Republican party of the State through the vicissitudes of war and peace, and claims that it has forfeited none of its pledges to humanity, to the sister States, or to the interests of the people. Referring to the financial record of the party, alike in the State and in the nation, they challenge comparison with any other party which ever held power in either, pointing with pride to the great and steadily increasing reduction of the national debt and the improvement of the national credit, accompanied by an equally remarkable reduction of taxation and of expenditure in the Government. The platform denounces repudiation and believes that a return to specie payment should be made at once..... The Ohio Democratic Convention adopted resolutions favoring a revenue tariff, a specie currency, and the repeal of the National Bank law. Cheers for Governor Allen, as the next President of the United States, were given. The Convention declared against a third term.

Newport in Ante-Revolution Days.

A writer tells us this of Newport: "During the French and Spanish war (1740) the town fitted out privateers. There was a regular packet line to London, with over six hundred ships arriving at and departing from port, at least two hundred of which were foreign. The docks, extending a mile along the harbor, were thronged by several thousand sailors, and crowded with the produce of both Indies. Distilleries and manufactories were busy; handsome mansions and graceful gardens decorated the neighborhood. Gentlemen dispensed generous hospitality in scarlet coats, lace ruffles, powdered hair, and diamond buckles, with swords at their sides; and belles in brocade, patches, glittering jewels, and high-heeled shoes, danced the stately minuet to the admiration of their gallants, and to the movements of the measured music. Newport was a gay social capital; flattered itself upon the possession of the best blood in the land, the fairest and highest-bred women, the most munificent of entertainers, and talked complacently of a society not excelled in any of the courts of the Old World. Men drank deep in those days, and were not always delicate in their cups, but they were no worse, and often better, than their friends and kindred beyond the sea. The town was the resort of many cultured strangers and distinguished foreigners. Its boys and girls were carefully educated, and taught all the accomplishments of the time. It enjoyed a transatlantic reputation for elegance and hospitality, and was not unlike some of the capitals of mediæval Italy. Those were not the days of Quaker simplicity, but even the prosperous Quakers caught the infection of entertainment and conviviality, and bade wit and beauty to luxurious boards."

The Pilgrim and the Knight.

In a noble castle, there once resided a very rich knight. He expended much money in adorning and beautifying his dwelling, but he gave very little to the poor. A weary pilgrim came to the castle and asked for a night's lodging. The knight haughtily refused him, and said:

"This castle is not an inn."

The pilgrim replied: "Permit me to ask two questions, and then I will depart."

"Upon this condition, speak," replied the knight. "I will readily answer you."

The pilgrim then said to him: "Who dwelt in this before you?"

"My father," replied the knight.

"And who will dwell here after you?" still asked the pilgrim.

The knight said: "With God's will, my son."

"Well," said the pilgrim, "if each dwells but a time in the castle, and in time must depart and make room for another, what are you here otherwise than guests. The castle, then, is truly an inn. Why, then, spend so much money adorning a dwelling which you will occupy but a short time. Be charitable, for he that hath pity upon the poor, lendeth it to the Lord, and that which he hath given he will pay him again."

The knight took these words to heart. He gave the pilgrim shelter for the night, and was ever afterward more charitable to the poor.

Must be "Seen."

An instance that occurred may be cited as an illustration, the New York *Times* says, of the way of doing business at the present time. A gentleman, in this city, invented an improvement in the furniture of cars that would have increased by half the capacity of each car, and doubled the convenience and comfort of passengers, besides combining in each carriage many of the advantages of the present sleeping-car. He placed his invention before numerous railway managers, and endeavored to secure its introduction, but was finally compelled to abandon the project, because his old-fashioned notions of integrity would not allow him to give a share in the profits of the invention to the officers and influential directors of the lines to which he applied. To his simple mind the demand made upon him—of course indirectly, but with sufficient clearness—was for a bribe, and he would not accede to it. His experience only shows, in a distinct relief of a single occurrence, the characteristics of a very considerable portion of our railway management.

An Act of Justice.

Doubting Castle was a sad stumbling block in the path of Bunyan's Christian, though it couldn't bar his way to Truth. We can sympathize with the Pilgrim, for Doubt always besets us when we are asked to believe anything particularly extraordinary. Consequently, when we heard, some eighteen months ago, that a physician in California had compounded, from the juices and extracts of certain herbs found there, a medicine that cured almost every variety of blood disease, we were incredulous. Since then we have had opportunities of testing the accuracy of the report, and are free to admit that our doubts have vanished. Seeing what we have seen, knowing what we know, it is impossible for us to question the remedial properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters. That this famous vegetable Tonic, Alterative, and Antiseptic is a specific for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Chronic Constipation, Fever and Ague, Bilious Intermittents, Scrofulous Taint in the Blood, Incipient Consumption, Local and General Debility, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, and Diseases of the Kidneys, seems to be a matter beyond the pale of controversy—*a fixed fact in medical history*. The statements of friends, in whose veracity and intelligence we have full confidence, corroborated by our own personal observation, compel us, to admit the surpassing merits of the preparation.—*Com.*

Receipts for Making Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Something over a year since, a periodical issued in Berlin, Prussia, and laying claims to a scientific character, published what was represented as being the formulæ or receipts for making Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The people were left to infer that these had been deducted from a careful chemical analysis of the medicines, which are rapidly growing in popular favor in that as well as in the most other civilized countries. The receipts were evidently invented by those jealous of the reputation and large sale which these medicines are rapidly acquiring and who are peculiarly interested in endeavoring to check their sale. So ridiculously preposterous are those receipts that medicines compounded after them could never have gained any reputation or sale in any country, for they would be as caustic, poisonous, immediately and positively injurious, as in every case to be promptly condemned by the people on the first trial as miserable, dangerous and wicked humbugs. Whereas, it is a well-known fact that all my medicines enjoy the reputation, honestly earned, of being not only efficacious, but perfectly mild, pleasant and harmless in effects. Notwithstanding, however, that the bogus receipts were so ridiculously preposterous as scarcely to have been believed by the most unscientific, thoughtless and unsuspecting people, yet strange and incredible as it may seem, a paper of high scientific pretentions, published in this country, copied the fictitious receipts from the German paper. This they evidently did without a moment's reflection, for that much consideration, given by an intelligent mind, to the receipts and the properties and effects of the mixtures that would result from such a compounding of well-known caustic and poisonous chemicals and drugs, would have condemned them as bogus fabrications, and the pretentious publishers of the paper that originally inserted them, as either knaves or fools. On my attention being called to the matter, in order that some thoughtless and over credulous people might not be deceived and misled by seeing such an announcement in a paper laying claim to a scientific character, as well as to clear myself of the imputation of being guilty of perpetrating a wicked fraud upon the people, as such announcement, if uncontradicted, would imply, I, as proprietor and manufacturer of the aforesaid celebrated medicines, went before a magistrate and made oath to the fact that the said receipts were utterly false. My affidavit was sent to the publishers of the paper into which the bogus receipts have been copied, and in a subsequent issue an editorial notice was given of my denial. But, notwithstanding such correction and denial, made under oath, certain individuals, who lounge around and infest our large cities, gaining a livelihood by perpetrating all kinds of catch-penny frauds upon the credulous, were thereby given the hint that, as my medicines were universally popular, by advertising for sale bogus receipts for making them, they could get lots of ignorant people to bite at their bait. One Frank M. Reed, of 139 Eighth street, New York, who publishes "Love and Courtship cards," a "Fortune Teller and Dream Book," "The Mysteries of Love Making," "How to Woo and how to Win," and various other swindles, sends his dupes the following in exchange for their stamps. It is copied from the papers alluded to and is as follows: "For Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, take eight grains Carbolic Acid, seven grains of Camphor, and two and a half grains of common Salt, the whole to be colored with a little Prussian blue." This makes a powerful caustic mixture as unlike Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy (which is perfectly unirritating, mild, soothing and pleasant) as light is from darkness. As "a burnt child dreads the fire," if any have been so foolish as to have burned their noses sore with this caustic compound, thinking that they were using the same as Dr. Sage's celebrated Catarrh Remedy, they will, it is to be hoped, profit by the lesson thereby taught them and not be so ready next time to bite at every catch-penny advertising dodge that swindlers may offer them. For Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery the bogus receipt reads: "Take four drachms purified Honey, fifteen grains extract poisonous Lettuce, thirty grains of Opium three and a fourth ounces dilute Spirits, three ounces water. Mix." Of the ridiculous bogus formula I will say, as I did under oath, *not one of the medicinal or poisonous ingredients therein given enters into the composition of my Golden Medical Discovery!* And furthermore, I will say that I defy all the chemists in the world to ascertain, by chemical analysis, the composition of any of my Family Medicines as they cannot be analyzed so as to determine their ingredients, many of which are new in medicine and, like nearly all vegetable extracts, there are no known reagents or chemical tests by which their presence can be determined. If any further proof is wanted to satisfy any person that the receipt given above is utterly false let that person have the mixture as given compounded and, not only will it be seen to be entirely unlike my Discovery in appearance, but if a further test is wanted, by taking a dose of it, it will be found to produce drowsiness and stupor, whereas my Discovery, in over so large doses, produces no such effect. Others, located in different cities and engaged in advertising for sale bogus receipts for making my medicines, send those that bite at their bait other and various ridiculous formulæ. One sent out by a villainous knave, located in Chicago, gives the chief ingredient of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy as being Rico Vitriol, which is only equaled in absurdity by another issued by parties in Philadelphia who say that the ingredients composing Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are "burnt Alum, white Vitriol, Sugar of Lead, and Prussiate of Iron," and that my Golden Medical Discovery is "simply Syrup and tincture of Ginger." In refutation of all the various and ridiculous bogus receipts for making my medicines that have ever been, or may hereafter be published and circulated, I would say that I have, in dealing with the people, ever been governed by the maxim that "honesty is the best policy," and that "success makes success," for it is because some sufferer has obtained relief and cure, that the sufferer has recommended me and my superior remedies to other thousands of sufferers. In this way I am constantly making *living* advertisements for myself and medicines. It is a common thing to hear people say that plenty of advertising will make a success out of anything, whether it has any merit or not. Nothing could be farther from the truth. It is with this delusive idea actuating them that thousands have rushed headlong into advertising, only to find themselves bankrupt in a little while. Not more than one in five hundred, who engages in advertising medicines, ever makes a financial success out of the undertaking, for the reason that a medicine to be successful must possess *unusual* and *extraordinary* merit. It is not enough that it should be a remedy of *rare* efficacy; it must possess *superior* and *wonderful* remedial properties, for if it does not, those who use it with the most sanguine expectations will condemn it. They will expect much of it, and it must be equal to the test, or it will prove ruinous to the proprietor. For although a great display of advertising will, many times, create a considerable immediate demand for the article advertised, yet if that article does not possess real merit, the demand will be only temporary; the fraud will be detected, and the reaction will upset the proprietor and all his high expectations long before he is able to recover the amount of money already expended. With this view of the subject, I have felt warranted in contracting for hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of advertising in the newspapers of this and other countries, feeling perfectly assured that the merits of my remedies were so great as to insure a financial success out of such a bold undertaking. And in this I have not been disappointed, for my sales have increased steadily year after year, until they will this year largely exceed half a million dollars worth of my medicines. This grand success, I am certain, could never have been attained had the medicines not possessed superior and wonderful merits.

The *Toledo Blade*, in an editorial article, has truly said, alluding to my business, that "great success is never achieved without merit. An article that holds the field year after year, and the sales of which increase regularly and rapidly, must have absolute merit."

The article continues: "Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., occupies our entire eighth page to-day with his various articles. We admit it because we know the doctor, and know of his articles. We know him to be a regularly educated physician, whose diploma hangs on the wall of his office, and we know that he has associated with him several of the most eminent practitioners in the country. We know that parties consult him, by mail and in person, from all the States in the Union every day, and that they are fairly and honestly dealt with. We know that his medicines are sold in enormous quantities in every State in the Union, and very largely in many foreign countries.

"This grand result has been accomplished by two agencies—good, reliable articles—articles, which once introduced, work, easily, their own way—and splendid business management. They have succeeded because they ought to have succeeded."

In conclusion, I cannot offer a better refutation of the slanderous reports published concerning my medicines, than to call attention to the testimonials on file in my office, which are open to the inspection of the public. They are from all parts of the world, and express the gratitude of thousands that have been afflicted with Chronic Catarrh, Lingering Coughs, wasting Blood Diseases, affecting the skin, flesh and bones, severe diseases, peculiar to females, and many other forms of obstinate diseases, and many other forms of obstinate diseases, and have been cured by the use of my Family Medicines, after suffering for years and being pronounced incurable by eminent physicians.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,
Proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines.
World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

A schoolboy defines flea:—"Flea, flow, fled—when you put your hand on it."

$10 to $1000 invested in Wall Street often leads to a fortune. Pamphlet with explanations and statistics of Railroads, Stocks, Bonds, &c., with other valuable information, mailed on receipt of 80 cents. Address Alex. Frothingham & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 12 Wall Street, New York.—*Com.*

The popularity of the Elmwood Collar is well established. Not a word of complaint has ever been made against them. If they have not got them at your furnishers tell them to buy some for you.—*Com.*

On Everybody's Tongue.—Epigrams of the great National Regenerator of Health, Plantation Bitters, are on everybody's tongue. This gratuitous wise man advertising is better than all the paid for puffing to which the owners of he we bitters are obliged to resort. It has a spontaneous heartiness about it which carries conviction to the mind of the auditor

The Rice Divorce Suit for fraud in age, is causing great excitement in Boston. It should warn young men not to marry in haste. Rice is but 22; his bride 67. He swears that she made him believe she was but his own age, by using Magnolia Balm upon her face, neck and hands. Poor youth! He probably found her elbows weren't quite so soft and pretty. Ought Magnolia be indicted? We know of many similar cases. This Balm gives a most wonderfully pearly and natural complexion to which we don't object. We like pretty women. To finish the picture, they should use Lyon's Kathairon upon the hair With pearly chin, rosy cheeks, and soft luxurious tresses, they become irresistible.

Fell from a Railroad Car, and nearly broke his neck. Pat picked him up, rubbed him with Mexican Mustang Liniment, and sent him on by the next train. Falls, bruises, cuts, contusions, lameness and such accidents are constantly occurring. There is nothing so sure, safe, cheap and convenient as the celebrated Mustang Liniment. It costs but 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle, and no Family or owner of Horses should be without it. There is no flesh, bone or muscle ailment upon man or animal, like Rheumatism, Bruises, Sprains and Lameness, which it will not alleviate or cure. Why will you suffer? Beware of counterfeits. It is wrapped in a steel-plate engraving, signed "G. W. Westbrook, Chemist."

The Markets.

NEW YORK

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	$ —	@ 12½
Common to good Texans	06¾	@ 08½
Inferior Texans	05	@ 06½
Milch Cows	40.00	@80.00
Hogs—Live	6¾	@ 7½
Dressed	8¾	@ 9¾
Sheep	4 50	@ 5.00
Cotton—Middling	16¼	@ 17¼
Flour—Extra Western	5.60	@6.90
State Extra	1.22	@1.24
Wheat—Red Western	1.22	@1.23
No. 2 Spring	.92	@ .92
Rye	1.48	@ 1.48
Barley—Malt	.85	@ .89
Oats—Mixed Western	.80	@ .80
Corn—Mixed Western	.80	@ .80
Hay—per cwt	.80	@ .90
Straw—per cwt	.80	@ .90
Hops	78—80	@ .26—28
Pork—Mess	22.40	@22.46
Lard	.12	@ .14
Petroleum—Crude	5	@ 5½ Refined .12¾
Butter—State	.26	@ .40
Ohio, Fine	.24	@ .27
Ohio, Yellow	.20	@ .24
Western ordinary	.26	@ .31
Pennsylvania &c	.20	@ .22
Cheese—State Factory	.12¾	@ .13¾
State Skimmed	.5	@ 7
Ohio	.12¾	@ .13¾
Eggs—State	.25	@ .26

ALBANY.

Wheat	1.42	@ 1.42
Rye—State	.87	@ .88
Corn—Mixed	.80	@ .81
Barley—State	1.75	@ 1.80½
Oats—State	.54	@ .55

BUFFALO.

Flour	7.25	@ 8.25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.18	@ 1.18
Corn	.76	@ .74
Oats	.48	@ .48
Rye	.90	@ .90
Barley	1.60	@ 1.75
Lard	.14	@ .14¾

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middling	15½	@ .15¾
Flour—Extra	5.00	@ 5.50
Wheat	1.18	@ 1.20
Corn	.61	@ .62
Oats	.42	@ .45

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour	6.75	@ 7.50
Wheat—Western Red	1.20	@ 1.25
Corn—Yellow	.86	@ .87
Mixed	.83	@ .83½
Petroleum—Crude	05	@ .06¾ Refined .11½

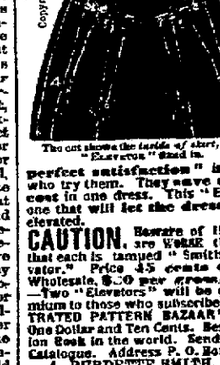
The Inventors' Guide, sent on receipt of 25 cts., by P. B. Sweet Jr. & Co., Washington, D. C.

$1 Invested in the G. M. E. may return you $1 000 or more. Ad's E. B. Gardiner, Box 1362, Norwich Ct.

Peekskill (N. Y.) Military Academy. New building and gymnasium completed. Send for pictures. $300 per annum.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR.
With Water, Milk and Butter Cooler.
The best Food and Ice Keeper in the World.
Send for Book.
A. M. LESLEY, 264 W. 23d St., New York City.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR DRESSES!
"Smith's Instant Dress Elevator."



The cut shows the inside of skirt, with Elevator fixed in. It loops the dress in the Latest Style. It changes the "train" into a "straight front" walking dress in one second, and back again as quickly! Can be changed from one dress to another in two minutes. "They give perfect satisfaction" is the verdict of all who try them. They save many times their cost in one dress. This "Elevator" is the only one that will let the dress down after being elevated.

CAUTION. Beware of IMITATIONS, as they are WORSE than NO DRESS-LIFTER. See that each is stamped "Smith's Instant Dress Elevator." Price 35 cents each, MAILED FREE. Wholesale, $3.00 per gross. GREAT OFFER.—Two "Elevators" will be given FREE as a Premium to those who subscribe for "SMITH'S ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BAZAAR" one year, sending One Dollar and Ten Cents. Best and cheapest Fashion Book in the world. Send stamp for Illustrated Catalogue. Address P. O. Box 5055.
A. BURDETTE SMITH, 914 Broadway, N.Y.

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

The Great Preserver of Health.—Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient can always be relied upon as a pleasant, mild, speedy and positive cure in all cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Flatulency, Fulness of Blood, and all Inflammatory Complaints, where a gentle, cooling cathartic is required. So says the Chemist; so says the Physician; so says the great American public of the nineteenth century. Read for them, and be not without a bottle in the house. Before life is imperiled, deal judiciously with the symptoms. Remember that the slight internal disorder of to-day may become the constitutional, incurable disease to-morrow. Sold by all druggists.

WHY NOT Send 25 cents and the address of five persons and receive by mail a beautiful chromo, size 7 by 9—worth $1.50—and full instructions how $20 a day can be made. Address Prang & Co., 108 South 4th St., Phila., Pa.

PAPER PAILS. JENNINGS BROS., manufacturers of the Japanese Paper Ware, 262 Pearl St., New York City. Trade supplied with Specimens, Bowls, Basins, Slop Jars, Trays, &c.

$10 DAILY to Agents. S. S. Miller, Newark, N. J.

Money Making Employment. Best now offered. Address, H. B. LOVELL, Nyack, N.Y.

Advertisers! Send 25 cts. to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing Lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.

THIS PRINTING INK was manufactured by Wells, Richardson & Co., with an Improvement by Harper's Building, N.Y. It is for sale by N.Y. Newspaper Union, 186 Worth Street, in 25 lb. and 50 lb. packages. Also a full assortment of Job Inks.

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier, and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs in Bilious Diseases

The properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Drugg